PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,822—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1896.

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PERFECT IN ACTION; HIGHLY FINISHED; AND CHEAP.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	24th Oct.
B.M.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th " 1897
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	16th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier at Noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellon	4,231	350	7th Dec.

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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	Gde Grisogono	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 10, 1896.

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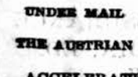

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S.S. SINGAPORE.....12th Nov. 1896.

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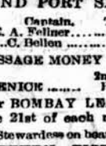

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	Paul	4,255	22nd Oct.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
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A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.
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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 24th Oct., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on or about 22nd Oct. noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 22nd Oct., &c., &c.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 22nd October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Nov.,

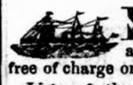
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 28th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,



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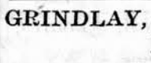
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 15th October, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.



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The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.

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Karachi, 15th October, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of Government Notification No. 7001, dated the 15th December, 1896, Judicial Department, the MAIDAN behind the Marine Lines will be RESERVED for the Police authorities, from 3 to 7-30 P.M., daily, to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the Gymkhana Athletic Sports between the 19th and 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Byculla, 17th October, 1896.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, of Rs. 50 per whole Share and Rs. 12½ per quarter sh re (free of Income Tax), is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after MONDAY, the 19th October, 1896, between the hours of 12 A. M., and 3 P. M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, for the purchase of 2 Lots of SCRAP TIMBER, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Tenders must be obtained from the Undersigned and sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

By Order,

AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th October, 1896.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1896, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(2). To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

(3). To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st October, 1896, to 4th November, 1896, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 17th October, 1896.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1896.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

V. To transac any other business which may be brought efore the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 26th instant, to Thursday, the 12th November, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents,
The Presidency Mills Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 16th October, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. A. F. DE SA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property:—All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at No. 4, Hummum Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims if any.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Kiphin-tone Road outside the Fort bearing Collector's old No 52, and new No. 1-12818, and new Survey No. 1-1932, and admeasuring 1418 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Bhaurau Raghoba, on or towards the North and West by the property of Jivanji Manekji Press, and on or towards the south by the property of Khima Giga Daya.—Dated this 17th day of October, 1896.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL, AND MALVI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES
INDIAN AND FOREIGN
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S NICHIES
with Straws, Rs. 2 to 2-8 per 100.

BEEHIVES AND TAMANIAS, No. 1, 2, 3,
Cigar Shaped Rs. 3, 2-8, 2-4, per 100.

FLOR DE JAVA No. 1, 2, and 3.
Rs. 4, 3-12, and 3-8 per 100.

TOKIOS No. 1 and 2.
Rs. 4 and 3-8 per 100.

DONA ANNAS EACH CIGAR IN GOLD FOIL,
Rs. 18 per Box of 50.

LA AMISTAD, Rs. 8-8 per Box of 50.
LA HOJA, Rs. 6 per Box of 50.

SPOTTED DOGS,
Rs. 13-12, per Box of 100.

SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,
Rs. 10-8 per Box of 100.

Also a number of other Specialities too numerous to mention here.

Detailed Catalogue forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable bungalow at Matheran known as "Dutch Castle" near Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy's bungalow and Hindu Hotel.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following very valuable landed property.

The bungalow known as "Dutch Castle" containing about 4½ acres of land, newly built of first-cl ss teak and corrugated iron. It has one drawing-room, six bedrooms, with bathrooms attached, cookroom, stable, outhouses, etc., etc. The bungalow has verandah all round. The bungalow is 92+46, the cookroom 42+22 and the outhouses 33×30ft.

The bungalow is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder:—

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of a gentleman consisting of handsome teak and blackwood furniture, such as dining table, arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, sofas, teapoys, tables, easy chairs, book-press, iron bedstead, almyrahs, clothes press, chest of drawers glassware, crockery, plate ware, etc.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

5 cases Pincoffs's disinfectant and packets, tins, and bottles.
1 walnut iron-frame cottage pianoforte by Rose & Co.
1 camera complete by Lancaster of Birmingham.
1 American organ by Marshal and Smith.

The property of a gentleman consisting of a set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble tables and teapoys, cabin-ts, half-back sofas, reclining and easy chairs, mirr r-door almyra, clothes press, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, dressing glass, arm and without arms chairs, hat and bookstands, cu ps and writing tables, cupboards &c.

By order of Mr Manockchand Kanurchund, and on account and at the risk of Marwary Ishbchund Poonumchund—

1 brilliant ring about 11 ruttics.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built light victoria
1 second-hand strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 second-hand mail-phaeton.
1 second-hand safety bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Warrant officers quarters, Warehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, glassware and crockery ware, sweet-toned ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., Singer's hand-sewing machine with cover, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of Mr. R. DUNGEY, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next ors. Rogers and Co., on account of the manufacturers the following:—

Large size musical boxes playing Hindustani and English tunes, 5 to 12 light table candelabras with music, Gilt pier glasses, hall flower baskets, marble and glass top teapoys, glass chairs, sets of flower vases, scent frames, toilet frames, puff and biscuit boxes, velvet frames, fancy pictures, and other fancy articles.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the very valuable and artistic French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture made to order by Mr. Devjee Canjee, superior electro-plated ware by Reed and Barton and by Treasher, solid silver ware, very rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, a few oil-paintings, some of them copies of the late Mr. A. W. Forde's well-known pictures representing the Mahim Wood Panorama of Bombay, Dammer Lane, Boat and Dirzi, and 1 D. B. gun by E. M. Reilly, complete in leather case, rifles, air-guns, revolvers, swords, daggers, knife and spear, sword sticks, 1 handsome Europe-made landau almost new, a large collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of ALFRED H. ELLIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF FIVE DOCRAS MANGALORE COTTON (OLD).

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee. H. C., and in re Mukunji Manekchund and Shugwandas Manekchund, traded as Manekchund Dewchund, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Colaba Press, Colaba, M.D.—Five Docras of Mangalore cotton (old).

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE-OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Belasis Bridge, Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine-oil boxes, with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1896.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

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TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1896.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volumes may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL LUXMI NARAYEN TEMPLE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN wishing to see the FIREWORKS to be let off at the TEMPLE, at 9 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, will be supplied with CARDS for Reserve Seats as far as accommodation permits, on application to the SUPERINTENDENT of the G. T. Boarding School, Gowalia Tank.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has appointed MONDAY, 26th October, 1896, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a member to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Municipal Corporation in place of Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., resigned.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M., till 6 P.M., on that day.

By Order of the Committee,

A. F. BEAUFORT,
Chairman.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 5th October, 1896.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 29th October, at 6 p.m.

D. MACDONALD, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. LEOPOLD CASSELLA and COMPANY, manufacturers of ANILINE COLOURS AT FRANKFORT on the Maine in the Empire of Germany, who have opened a branch firm in Bombay under the name of "Leopold Cassella and Company, Bombay Agency," are the sole patentees of the well-known 'Diamine' colours and are solely entitled to use the term 'Diamine' on all the labels and packets containing dyes of their manufacture and their direct cotton colours bearing their labels and tickets showing the word 'Diamine' in combination with usual colour names such as 'Black,' 'Blue,' 'Red' 'Scarlet,' &c., are well-known in the markets. It has recently come to their knowledge that certain direct cotton colours are being imported and sold bearing tickets or labels showing the word 'Diamine.' All persons are, therefore, cautioned against importing into India or selling or in any manner dealing with any dyes in packets with labels or tickets affixed thereon bearing the word 'Diamine' without the said dyes being manufactured by the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company and against using or counterfeiting any label or ticket in imitation of the labels or tickets of the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company and against in any manner infringing any of their trade-marks or patent-rights in respect of their well-known Diamine dyes. Any person violating any of such rights of the said Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law.—Dated, this 12th day, of October 1896.

FRAMJI MOOS & MEHTA.
Solicitors, High Court,
for
LEOPOLD CASSELLA & Co.,
Bombay Agency.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES at the Institute OPEN on the 26th OCTOBER 1896.

Students are particularly advised to join at the commencement of the Session.

Printed Forms of application and all particulars can be obtained on application personally or by letter to the Principal.

ENGINEERING CLASSES.

The course of instruction lasts for three years, and embraces the following:—

Making WORKING DRAWINGS of various parts of Machines.

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COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

The course of instruction lasts for three years and includes:—

PRACTICAL WORK on each of the machines in actual use in Cotton Spinning and Weaving Factories.

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WORKING THEM, making necessary changes and practice in the selection and mixing of different Cottons.

The preparation for and Weaving of Plain and Fancy Cloths.

In conjunction with both the departments there are:—

(1) Separate Classes for MACHINE DRAWING free-hand and to scale.

(2) Lectures on STEAM and the STEAM-ENGINE.

(3) Lectures on MECHANICS.

(4) Lectures on SOUND LIGHT, HEAT, ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM as specially applicable to students, attending either of the two practical Departments.

A useful and extensive Library of Mechanical, Manufacturing and Scientific books will be opened for the benefit of students.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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RESERVE FUND...Frcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	= Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	= "	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000	= "	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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FOR OCTOBER 1896.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 100,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
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By Order of the Board,

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

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Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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ANNUAL INCOME	£ 1,084,823
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PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES	£12 865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel in India and abroad without restriction. The following are some of the Risks covered by the ACCIDENT POLICY:—

RIDING, DRIVING, and WALKING.—Outdoor Accidents, on the Road, or in the Street.

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HOME and DOMESTIC CASUALTIES.—Arising from moving up and down Stairs or about the Rooms, in the Yard and in the Garden.

TRAVELLING.—By River, Sea, Railway, Tramway, &c.

INJURIES.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m. High water, 10-4m., 10-40s. Low water, 3-52m., 4-7a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Ballot for a Chamber of Commerce representative on the Corporation, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Gymkhana Athletic Sports, 3-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Adjourned meeting of the Medical Union and of the Medical Profession, Readymoney Building, 5-15 p.m.
Moonlight Band on the Esplanade, 9 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Setos and Satrunji entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Bangalore left the dock on Sunday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.—Players are particularly requested to avoid, as much as possible, interfering with the mounted and athletic sports men during the mornings of this week.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day the 19th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 40, viz., 1s. 2½d. per rupee.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—Mrs. Colonel Bullard, Staff Captain Steven and wife, and a party of officers from England will arrive by the French mail steamer Salazie, to-night. A welcome meeting will be conducted in the Salvation Army Hall, Esplanade (which has been enlarged for the occasion), at 8 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday). All are invited.

FALL OFF A BALCONY.—Geetee, a girl, aged eleven years, residing with her parents on the first floor of a house at Khetwady, was, on Friday afternoon, playing on the balcony of her house, when she accidentally fell out on to the road, a distance of about fifteen feet. She sustained injury to her head, which necessitated her removal to the J. J. Hospital.

MOONLIGHT BAND.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard, the Band of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, by moonlight, on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-night, at 9 o'clock, by moonlight :—

March	Hi Ti Ti	Godfrey
Overture	William Tell	Rossini
Valse	Trombadoura	Salathil
Selection	Faust (No. 2)	Gounod
Introd and Chorus	Carmen	Bizet
Galop	Champagne	Sonubert

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRICKET AT SURAT.—A cricket match took place on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday last, Mr. Furdoonji Mehta arranged to bring a good team to Surat. The Broach Parsees won the toss and elected to bat. They made 155 runs, to which Mr. Dhunjisha Bilimoria, of Bhavanagar, contributed 102 (not out). He gave only one chance. Afterwards the Surat Gymkhana went in and made 135 for the loss of five wickets, and as there was no time the match was drawn in favour of the Surat Gymkhana. Mr. A. Green, of Surat, made 65 (not out), and Mr. Sadden 19. For Broach, Mr. D. Bilimoria, of Bhavanagar, bowled well, and for Surat Mr. Sadden bowled well.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Worlee, Coliwada, regarding the death of Hurree Poshia, aged thirty years, a firsherman, residing at that locality. About 11 o'clock, on Friday night, deceased went out in a field behind his hut, and returned in about half-an-hour, complaining that he had been bitten by something on the instep of the left foot, and that he felt giddiness and much pain. In order to ascertain whether deceased had been bitten by a snake, his father and brother went into the field, and they found a cobra under a stone, which they killed. Deceased subsequently became unconscious, and died, at 3 o'clock on the following morning. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

SUICIDE UNDER FEVER DELIRIUM.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Clare Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Nagia Juggoo, a mill-labourer, aged thirty years, residing on the third storey of a chawl in that locality. About nine days ago, deceased was attacked with fever, and though he was treated by a native medical practitioner, he got no better and became delirious. About 7 o'clock on the evening of the 14th instant, Nagia, while under delirium of fever, jumped out of a window in his room, and fell on to the pavement below, a distance of about thirty-five feet, sustaining injury to the head. He was picked up unconscious and taken by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted, but his mother refused to keep him in the hospital and took him home, where he grew worse, and died at noon, on Saturday. A verdict of suicide under fever delirium was returned by the jury.

DEPARTURE.—Mr. Motibhai Manibhai Metha, B.A., eldest son of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, has joined the Junagadh State Service. Mr. Motibhai having received administrative training, and being initiated in the several departments of State business, is quite ready for actual work. He left for Junagadh by Friday's mail. At the Grant Road Station, his numerous friends, and those of his respected father, met him and decorated him with floral wreaths &c., wishing him a safe journey and a bright career in his new sphere of life. The Dewan Bahadur may be congratulated on having two sons, who are in every way very promising. Mr. Hirabhai an under-graduate of the Bombay University, the Dewan's second son, recently left for England, to study in Arts and Law, and ultimately to be called to the Bar. As a correspondent remarks, both young men may be regarded as worthy sons of a worthy father.

A BRUTAL DEED.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Nolan charged Gunpat Babaji, a Hindu, resident of Poona, with attempting to commit rape on the person of a Hindu girl, named Suntee, aged four years, residing with her mother, Krishnabai, on the third floor of a chawl at Kamatipoora 2nd Lane. Mr. Dalvi appeared for the accused. It appears that during the absence of Krishnabai from her room, about 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, the accused, who was residing in the same chawl, but in another room, induced her daughthr, Suntee, aged four years, to go with him into his room. The girl accompanied him into his room, where the man gave her a pie, and then made the attempt, but as she began to cry he let her go. The child immediately went downstairs to the second floor, and told her mother what had happened. The mother examined the daughter and found blood stains on her person and clothes. The girl then pointed out the accused, and he was arrested by the police. The girl was subsequently taken to the Police Surgeon, who on examination found that the offence was not completed. His Worship adjourned recording the evidence of the prosecutrix and the Police Surgeon, remanded the case to Saturday next.

THE LATE MR. MIR SARFRAZ ALI.—The remains of the late Mr. Mir Sarfraz Ali arrived in Bombay, last evening, from Karachi by the s. s. Bahaduri of Messrs. Shepherd and Co. The coffin will be landed this morning at the L. shed in the Prince's Dock and then, via Elphinstone Bridge past Babula Tank, and Sir J. J. Hospital, will be taken to the Victoria Terminus via Bhendy Bazaar, Pydhownee, and Abdul Rehman Street, and will be then conveyed by a train to Telegaon en route to Mancher, a village in the Poona district. It will there be buried by the side of his forefathers, who traced a direct descendancy from Hazrat Ali, the son-in-law of the prophet and who were granted a *jagir* by the Mahomedan Emperor for the maintenance of the family after their arrival in India from Arabia. Sardar Mir Abdul Ali and Dr. Underwood, who had proceeded to Karachi on receiving the news of the serious illness of Mr. Mir Sarfaz Ali, returned on Saturday morning by the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Kola. A large number of friends were present at the Prince's Dock to show their sympathy towards the Sardar, who has received numerous telegrams and letters of condolence from a host of friends. A mass meeting of Mahomedans was held, last evening, at Byculla, and it was resolved to send a letter of condolence to the Sardar in his sad bereavement.

POONA CAMP EDUCATION SOCIETY.—On Dussera day a gathering took place at Mr. Narandas Thackersey Mooljee's bungalow, in honour of the birthday of Mr. Narandas' grandson, Bhai Jivandas, when the children attending the Poona Camp Education Society's schools were invited, and were treated to sweetmeats, flowers, &c. A merry-go-round was erected in the compound for the amusement of the children. Mr. Balasahib Natu gave a very effective discourse on moral religion, and exhorted the assembled children to observe his precepts. Shet Narandas gave a donation of Rs. 25 to the committee for distribution of prizes in the schools. Mr. Pestonjee Bomanjee, who is the chairman of the Schools Committee, thanked Mr. Narandas for his donation.—On the same day, at about 8 in the evening, a Hari Kirtan was also performed at the bungalow, when Sirdar Raste, Sirdar Sangliker, Dr. Bhandarker, Mr. Balasahib Natu, Rao Bahadur Kupuswami Moodliar, Shet Dharamsey Morarjee Gokuldas, Mr. Kaliandas Kesavdas, Mr. Sunderdas Narandas, Messrs. Icharam Sathe, Ravjirao Hindumal, Balmukundrav, Rajanna, pleader, and Kaluram Muncharam were present. After the Hari Kirtan was over, Mr. Narandas gave a tea party to the assembled guest, and the gathering dispersed at a late hour, after the distribution of garlands, pansopari, &c.

THE LATE MR. D. B. WELLS, M.A.—The sad and untimely death of Mr. Davji Brijlal Wells, at a comparatively young age of thirty-eight years, strengthens the long standing complaint regarding the premature deaths of rising graduates owing to hard studies. The late Mr. Wells was a native of Surat, and belonged to a very poor family, but he soon attracted the notice of the late Revd. T. B. Wells. This Revd. gentleman placed the deceased under the kind care of the Revd. Dr. Mackichan when he finished his school course and passed the matriculation examination, and Mr. D. B. Wells gave satisfaction to all the professors and missionaries with whom became in contact by his diligent studies and obedient and affable manners. He took his M.A. degree in 1883, in History and Philosophy, and subsequently joined the Educational Department. Many orthodox native students are generally not well-disposed towards native converts, but the deceased, by his excellent qualities of head and heart won their esteem and admiration and became very popular wherever he went. Some time ago he was appointed Head Master of the Mission High School and he consequently obtained two year's leave from the Ecclesiastical Department, but before he could take charge of the new post consumption set in and has now made an early end of his life. The mission schools at Surat and Ahmedabad and also the Government High School at the latter place were closed in his honour, and his death is deeply regretted by a large circle of his friends.

A DISHONEST WOMAN AND HER ACCOMPLICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Slone charged Bheimsein, a Hindu labourer, residing at Kamatipoora and Gunga, a woman, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 601, the property of one Mungaldas Shewakdas, a stone-mason, residing at Duncan Road. The accused were further charged with dishonestly receiving, retaining, and disposing of the stolen property and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences. From the evidence given by the complainant it appears that accused No. 2, Gunga, had been in his keeping for the last five years. On Tuesday morning he went on his usual business, leaving Gunga in the house. On his return home in the evening he found the door of his room locked, and Gunga missing. Complainant made enquiries and went in search of the woman whom he found in a room rented by the first accused. The complainant then broke open the door of his own room, and on making an examination of the property therein discovered the gold and silver ornaments mentioned above missing from a recess in the wall, where they had been kept by him. He made a report to the police, who arrested both the accused and recovered all the ornaments from a marwaree, with whom they had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 200. The first accused in his defence stated that complainant had been occasionally ill-treating Gunga, and had taken away her ornaments. She consequently requested him (accused) to hire a room where she might live happily and keep her ornaments in safety. He accordingly hired a room, where she came to reside, bringing all the ornaments with her. She stated that the ornaments belonged to her and not to complainant. It was she who pledged the ornaments with the marwaree and he only accompanied her. Accused No. 2 stated that in consequence of constant ill-treatment she left complainant and went to accused No. 1, taking all the ornaments with her. They belonged to her, and not complainant. His Worship sentenced accused to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment each.

ALLEGED SWINDLING OF A COFFEE PLANTER.

THIS case, which is occupying the attention of Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for the last three months, came up again for hearing on Saturday. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Merwanjee, of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, solicitors, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Velinkar represented both the accused. Mr. Kazi finally replied on the whole case, and said it is indeed a matter of regret and a misfortune for the complainants that they were compelled to change their attorneys at the last moment, and also a hardship that their counsel who conducted the case all throughout are not able to give the reply. Therefore to offer comments on the attitude and demeanour of the witnesses is out of the question. The case which the prosecution has not only enunciated but proved is, that the complainants are respectable coffee planters from the Mysore territory, and also men of means. First complainant came to Bombay to purchase jewellery for his son's marriage. He was a stranger to Bombay. It has been proved he started with currency notes to the value of Rs. 5,500. Syed Ahmed, the first accused, purchased a box, induced complainant to deposit money in it, and both the accused disappeared at dead of night with the money. Mr. Velinkar urged that the money was lost in alchemy. Some attempt was made to cross-examine and show that gold and silver rings were made by the complainants out of a piece of gold which had been changed by some process. But the complainants have emphatically denied that, and no endeavour was made to substantiate it by evidence. Likewise an attempt was made to show that three bottles and a sigri were found in the house at Mahim. Now, admittedly complainants paid only two visits to Mahim—one about two days after their arrival in Bombay, and secondly, with Inspector Roshan Ali, and nothing has been shewn to connect complainants with them. If complainants left them there on the first occasion it is impossible to conceive that they should have been left there for such a long time. Inspector Roshan Ali stated that the landlady informed him that two days before he went there, two persons had gone to the house, and that the bottles and sigri were left by those persons who had lived there. The defence has utterly failed to show why the accused left so suddenly in the dead of night. What was the behaviour of the accused before and after the commission of the offence? Syed Hosain states that when accused No. 1 was pointed out at Bangalore, he had to be pursued for a mile to be arrested. Besides the accused have not made any statement, given any explanation, or produced any evidence. It follows that the complainants made out their case sufficient to raise a strong presumption that the accused have left unrebutted. The complainants have established beyond a shadow of doubt that the first accused had been entrusted with money for safe custody, and, apart from sudden and stealthy manner, the accused left the house without restoring the money. The first complainant has proved that the money was not returned back to him. Their conduct and actions have conclusively proved that the first accused committed the offence and the second accused abetted him in doing so, and consequently they deserve exemplary punishment. The judgment will be delivered on Tuesday next.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—OCTOBER 17.

10 p.m.	81·4

SUNDAY.—OCTOBER 18.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	89·4

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES no delay a moment in using Scudder's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re. 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

BOTH the N.-W. Provinces and the Punjab Governments have been empowered by the Government of India to put forward railway schemes which may serve as famine relief works. These will be taken up one by one when the pressure of scarcity upon the population makes itself acutely felt. The ordinary class of local relief works will first come into operation.

IT is understood that the best offer made to the Government regarding the importation of wheat is to lay it down at Calcutta at 9 seers per rupee. Independent calculations, however, seem to show that it could be placed at Cawnpore Delhi at 10 seers per rupee. Traders will doubtless work out the rates, and in any case some cargoes from America are almost certain to arrive next month. Unfortunately the wheat crops in Russia and Argentina are much below the average.

THE appointment of Colonel Waterfield, who succeeds General Evans in the command of the Allahabad District, will cause a vacancy among Colonels on the Staff, and Colonel Rennick will consequently be confirmed in his officiating appointment at Delhi. He is at present acting in command of the Meerut District.

IT is not yet known when Sir Baker Russell will actually reach India, but it is believed he will arrive early next month, as he made over charge of the Chester District at the end of September. Major-General Sanford will then revert to the Meerut District. There has been more worry over their appointment than any other half dozen.

THE opening out of the Dir-Chitral road has led to a remarkable improvement of trade on that part of the frontier, as the following figures show :—The value of imports to India through Swat and Bajaur from 1st April to 30th September 1894 amounted to Rs. 2,22,744. For the corresponding period in 1896 the figures are Rs. 10,43,424. The value of exports from India for the same six months in 1894 was Rs. 2,91,920, while those for the corresponding period of this year totalled Rs. 16,15,892. These figures are exclusive of all Government stores or goods for Chitral and the Malakand. The largest increase in exports is in cotton goods and cotton thread, which have risen from Rs. 1,82,427 to Rs. 10,40,915.

THE 18th Hussars leave Umballa on November 6th for Lucknow, and if no fresh glander cases arise, the 16th Lancers will also march shortly.

COLONEL A. H. TURNER returns to Fyzabad as Colonel on the Staff, Sir Bindon Blood, on arrival from England, resuming command of the Bundelkhand District.

THE first jury case ever tried in Multan was heard in the Court of Mr. Kennedy, District Magistrate, when five privates of the Hampshire Regiment were put on trial for burglariously entering a city watchmaker's shop and stealing fourteen watches. Two of the prisoners were sentenced six and two months' rigorous imprisonment and the rest discharged.

OWING to the high prices prevailing for food and forage it has been decided not to send any Imperial Service troops into British territory for the camps-of-exercise during the cold season.

MR. E. DUCANE SMITHE succeeds Major Abbott, D. S. O, Under-Secretary of the Punjab Public Works Department, Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, who returns from furlough this month will probably be appointed Director of Agriculture in the Punjab, when Mr. F. A. Robertson takes up the Divisional Judgeship of Umballa.

THE Amir of Kabul is showing great obstinacy over the Mohmand question and seems deaf to all remonstrances regarding his occupation of Mittai. General Ghulam Hyder, who sent the Afghan officials and tribal Khasadars there, resolutely refuses to withdraw them, thus showing he has his master supporting him. The Government of India have strongly remonstrated with Abdur Rahman regarding his line of action, but so far without avail, and further pressure may have to be put upon him.

MR. R. B. MCCABE, Officiating Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, on being relieved by Mr. G. Godfrey, reverts to his appointment of Deputy Commissioner, First Grade, and Inspector-General of Police, Jails, and Registration, Superintendent of Stamps and Commissioner of Excise, Assam.

A DARING theft was committed by Pathans at Quetta. A quarter of a mile only from the brewery they waylaid two woodcutters who were driving twelve laden donkeys to the brewery. One woodcutter received a sword wound on the head, the other was cut in the abdomen, the donkeys being all drived away. Men from the station armed with batchets went in search of the Pathans and seven donkeys were recovered, but the Pathans fired several shots. Soon afterwards men armed with rifles went out to guard the passes and have not yet returned.

MR. J. S. BRESFORD, Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Irrigation Branch of the P. W. D., has arrived in Simla and taken charge of his appointment.

MR. L. W. DANE has taken over charge of the Chief Secretaryship in the Punjab, Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, having proceeded on two years' furlough. He is travelling to Europe *via* Japan.

A MOTOR CARRIAGE has arrived in Calcutta. The sporting importer is Lala Veni Madho Das, a rich Seth, residing in Chorebagan. The carriage was on trial the other day on the Red Road, and was the object of much curiosity to a large number of spectators. The carriage is manufactured by the Daimler Motor Company, Limited, and is a stylish looking vis-a-vis of foursea ted pattern with a hood ; it was imported from Paris. It is worked by petroleum, heat being generated by two Priestman platinum tubes. The wheels are of cycle pattern with pneumatic tyres. It cost Rs. 8,000.

THERE has been some stray shooting on the Waziri border near Wano, but the tribesmen have done no mischief. It is not known whether Mullah Powindah is the cause of this petty display of temper by the Mahsuds, but it is quite possible he may be.

As regards the military posts on the Tank border east of Waziristan the Government of India have just sanctioned the following redistribution of the garrisons : Tank, 25 sabres and 50 rifles ; Jatta, 25 and 100 ; Kajuri Kach in the Gumal, 30 and 200 ; Jandola, 50 and 150 ; Sarwadai, 200 rifles ; Draband, 20 sabres and 21 rifles ; total, 150 cavalry and 721 Infantry Draband will be given up as a military post when such a step seems practicable.

THE medal ribbon for the new medal which is to be issued for the Relief and Defence of Chitral, has arrived from England. The colours are the same as those of the Afghan Medal ribbon, but the stripes of green and red are narrower and there are more of them. In total breadth the ribbon is somewhat less than the old Frontier Medal, or in fact than any other English war medal. The colours chosen show a somewhat meagre spirit of invention amongst those who chose them. To have exactly the same colours, albeit a little differently arranged for two campaigns falling within sixteen years of each other is hardly a very brilliant conception. It confidently expected that the ribbon would have been the old light-blue one of the early fifties, or at any rate something new. However, on behalf of our soldiers, let us be thankful that the ribbon has arrived at all, and let us trust that it will be followed by the medal itself before many weeks have passed.

As a result of the inquiry held with regard to the disaster on the Khodinsky Plain, on the occasion of the Czar's Coronation festivities last May, Colonel Rudneff, Adjutant to the Chief of Police of Moscow, Colonel Baron Budberg, Superintendent of Police of the same city, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pomeranzeff, attached to the person of the Chief of Police, have been severely reprimanded by Imperial order for neglect of duty.

IN the reliefs in India generally it is urged that as few troops as possible should be marched through the districts where grain and fodder are scarce owing to the drought. The movements already sanctioned could well be postponed or cancelled altogether. The Government will probably want all the money it can lay its hands upon and the military expenditure should be curtailed in every way.

As regards the the relief of the Chitral garrison next spring all the troops will return to India, their places being taken by other regiments. Colonel Davidson and his Staff officers will be given the option of remaining for another year.

THE Orissa Ports show a good record for 1895-96, a gratifying rise in trade placing the year far ahead of all previous years. At all the ports, viz., False Point, Balasore, and Puri, imports and exports alike were of considerably greater value, and the number of vessels entering was four hundred and fifty-nine of which three hundred and eighty-one were steamers.

FOR the first half of the current year, 1896-97, the trade of Calcutta with foreign countries rose by nearly nine per cent. Imports improved to the extent of over twenty-two per cent. and exports by only one per cent. A large cotton piece-good trade chiefly accounts for the advance in imports, the increase in exports being curtailed owing to a smaller grain and seed supply.

IN October, 1895, the then President of the District Board of Nellore proposed that the railway bridges on the Bezwada-Madras line within the Nellore District should be constructed so as to carry cart and foot passenger traffic. The Government, anxious to comply with what seemed a reasonable suggestion, caused enquiries to be made and estimates prepared. It was found that the expense would be very heavy, and that the bridges having been designed with the view to the railway only being carried, were not well adapted for the addition of a cart road. The Government of Madras is therefore of opinion that the scheme should be abandoned. The Engineer-in-Chief, Bezwada-Madras Railway, has been requested, however, to state what could be done towards giving effect to the proposal to provide temporary or flag stations in flood time near the ends of the bridges to enable passengers to cross, and particularly at Nellore, where the institution of a ferry-train to carry carts as well as passengers would be a great convenience when the causeways over the Pennar, Palar, and other rivers in the Nellore District are impassible.

THE record of literary work performed by the Civil Service of the N.-W. Provinces is also incomplete ; and taken as it stands is very far from imposing. Only 33 Civilians have anything at all to their names, and in the majority of instances the something is nothing more than a settlement report, a district memoir or an article in a *Gazetteer*. It is significant, too, that 25 of the 33 are men of over twenty years' service, which leaves a very small residue to be distributed among the men of shorter service. Apparently soon after a newly joined Civilian arrives in the country a slip is sent to him to be filled up by him with particulars of his school and University career and distinctions, if any, obtained by him. In a good many cases through carelessness, or indifference the form is never returned at all, and in others information superfluous or relatively unimportant is furnished. The junior Civilian who describes himself as a life member of the Oxford Union must have been either gifted with a rudimentary sense of proportion or labouring painfully to pose as a humourist. The mere fact of a man having joined one of the Inns of Court without ever being called to the Bar is hardly a fact worthy of mention, and might well be omitted. As so much trouble is devoted to the attempt to prepare an accurate record of each individual officer's story, it is to be hoped that in future assistance will be given by them to the compiler, and that some of the omissions indicated may be filled up in the next edition.

MR. H. M. BIRD, Collector of Allahabad, is to be transferred as Magistrate and Collector to Muttra. The Allahabad Collectorship thus becoming vacant falls to Mr. J. B. Fuller, who returns from his long absence from India, and longer absence from the N.-W. Provinces, very shortly.

ON account of the impending scarcity the Nawab of Rampur has sanctioned a grant of one lakh of rupees for the purchase of grain for sale to the poor of his State at low rates. The money will be spent under the supervision of the Prime Minister, who is making the necessary arrangements to meet the distress.

THE authority under whose immediate command the Indian force at Suakin now is is the Governor of the Red Sea littoral. This appointment has just been bestowed on Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, R.A., who commanded the Artillery in the recent actions at Hafir and Dongola, where the arm he has organised seems to have done most excellent work. As soon as the fighting was over Colonel Parsons started back for Cairo *en route* to Suakin, where he will assume charge of his new office.

RATHER a serious riot is reported from Behar, in the Sitamarhi Sub-division of the Mozufferpore District. The Sub-divisional Officer was assaulted by a collection of ryots, and seems narrowly to have escaped a rough handling. Taken together with the recent revival of tree-daubing, such an occurrence will no doubt be construed in Behar as a symptom of gathering discontent below the surface.

PEOPLE who still believe in the pig-and-buffalo theory as a satisfactory explantion of the tree-daubing movement of three years ago, writes a contemporary have probably never heard that that idea has been convincingly refuted. Of the tree-daubing proper, as it commenced on the borders of Nepal and advanced down through Behar towards the Ganges, a distinctive feature was that each of the mud plasters had a few hairs fixed in the centre. Some of these hairs, says the *Pioneer*, were collected and sent to Agra for micro-scopical examination, which revealed the presence of minute eggs adhering to them. They were then forwarded to Mr. Bowdler Sharpe, the great naturalist of the British Museum, who unhesitatingly pronounced them to be the ova of the smallest and commonest of parasites that infest the human frame, and are no doubt found in peculiar abundance in the matted locks of the Indian devotee.

AT Agra, on Thursday, a large and representative body of all Indian Christians of all denominations from the several towns of the united provinces and even from Rajputana and Bengal assembled in St. John's College hall for the fifth annual convention of the Indian Christian Association. The introductory religous address on "Christian character" was delivered by Rev. J. W. Paterson under the presidentship of Mr. J. Simeon (High Court Vakil). The assembly commenced deliberation on such subjects as the means for improving the condition of Indian Christians, the training of their children in boarding schools, a students' aid fund and self-supporting Churches and mission service, theological education in foreign Christian countries, and the attitude of Christians towards non-Christians. A representative sub-Committee has been formed in England and also provident funds.

THE Viceroy gave a farewell dinner at the Viceregal Lodge to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on Thursday evening. His Excellency, in proposing the health of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, referred to the long and valuable services he had rendered to the State and expressed the loss he felt at the departure of such an able and experienced Governor of a province. Sir Dennis, in reply, spoke regretfully of his severance with India, and referred in warm terms to the support he has received as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab from all the officers of the Commission. The Viceroy in his speech laid particular stress on the way in which the scarcity of last summer in Allahabad and Bundelkhand had been encountered by the Local Government and its officers. His Excellency justly observed that the work had been so well done that its doing had scarcely been noticed by the general public : but he looked upon it as an indication of the way in which the present more serious situation would be combated. Both the Viceroy's and Mr. Woodburn's statements will be found amongst the telegrams elsewhere.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE HOSKING.

A MORTGAGE, AND NOT A SALE OUTRIGHT.

BABU BIN AMBADAS, APPELLANT VS. BHAWANI WALAD GUNAJEE AND OTHERS, RESPONDENTS.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. G. Jacob, District Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur. Mr. S. V. Bhandarker appeared for the appellant and original defendant No.5 ; and Mr. Manecksha Jehangirshah appeared for original defendants and respondents Nos. 2 and 3. A finding between co-defendants unnecessary for the determination of the suit or the rights of the parties involved in the suit does not operate as a "res judicata"—Ramchandra Narayen vs. Narayen (I. L.R., 11 Bom., 216), Ghela vs. Sakalchand (I. L. R., 18 Bom., 597), and Ahmad Ali vs. Najbat Khan (I. L. R., 18 All. 65) referred to. Wherein an instrument styled a sale-deed, the consideration for the sale being old debt, the vendor undertakes on or after the expiration of a certain term of years (during which the vendee is to enjoy the property in any manner he likes) to pay the money without interest and take back the property. It was held that the debt being recognised as an existing debt, and there being an undertaking on the part of the so-called vendor to pay it and redeem the property, the transaction is a mortgage, and not a sale outright, with a right to re-purchase reserved. Bhagwan Sahai vs. Bhagwan Din (I. L. R., 12 All., 387) distinguished.

Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of the court, said : We think that in this case the District Judge ought to have inquired into the title of the plaintiff upon the merits, and was wrong in holding that his right to sue was "res judicata" as having been established by the finding upon the issues in suit No. 125 of 1888. We must remand the case for a further finding upon the first issue. The question arises under the following circumstances :—Before the dealings between the parties to this suit in respect of the land which the plaintiff seeks to redeem, the land was subject to a mortgage or mortgages in favour of certain members of the Mundhe family whose interests eventually became centred in one Nani. It is unnecessary to refer to these mortgages in detail. The equity of redemption in the mortgaged property which was ancestral, was vested in the defendant Gunaji and his two sons, the plaintiff Bhavani and the defendant Raoji. On the 20th June, 1886, Gunaji and his two sons executed the instrument (Exhibit 50) in favour of the defendants Pandurang and Nana, which, treating it as a mortgage, the plaintiff seeks to redeem. One of the questions in suit—the main question—is whether it is a mortgage or a sale with the option of repurchase. Subsequently the defendants Gunaji and Raoji, on the 8th January, 1887, sold the land to the fifth defendant Bapu for Rs. 3,000. The plaintiff Bhavani was not a party to that deed, and claims that it is not binding upon him.

In 1888 the present defendants 1 and 2, Pandurang, and Nana, filed a redemption suit against Nani to recover possession of the lands, alleging that the mortgage, which she held, had been paid off. The present defendant Bapu had then acquired the interest of Nani in the lands and was in possession of them. Accordingly he was made a defendant to the suit as were also the present defendants, Gunaji and Bhavani, and the present plaintiff Bhavani. The defendant Bapu in his written statement in that suit alleged that under the sale-deed executed in his favour by Gunaji and Raoji he had also acquired the interest of the plaintiff Bhavani. This the plaintiff Bhavani denied. An issue was raised upon that question in the court of first instance which was decided in favour of the plaintiff Bhavani. The suit itself was decided in favour of the present defendants Pandurang and Nana, who recovered possession of the lands from Nani and her assignee, the present defendant Bapu. There was an appeal against that decision, but it was confirmed both in the District Court and on second appeal in the High Court. The defendant Bapu did not appeal in respect of the finding on the issue in favour of the plaintiff Bhavani. Now it will be observed that the finding upon the issue in favour of the plaintiff Bhavani was a finding upon an issue which did not properly arise in the suit. The title of the plaintiffs in that suit (the present defendants Pandurang and Nana) to represent *pro tem* the interest of Gunaji and his sons Bhavani and Raoji under the terms of the document (Exhibit 50) was clear and undisputed. The only question, which properly arose in the suit, was whether they were entitled to redeem Nani and her assignee Bapu and upon what terms? The determination of the issue between Bhavani and Bapu was not connected with the suit. It does not appear why the Subordinate Judge allowed it to be raised, or why he found upon it, but as we have said, there was no appeal from the finding. Had there been, the District Judge must have refused to consider it beyond declaring that the issue was improper and ought not to have been raised or decided. However, there having been no appeal the finding on the issue remained and the District Judge in this case has treated that finding as decisive of the respective rights of the plaintiff Bhavani and the defendant Bapu in this suit. The question is whether he was correct in so treating it. We are of opinion that he was not. It was a finding between co-defendants unnecessary for the determination of the suit or the rights of the parties involved in the suit. It cannot, therefore, operate as a "res judicata"—Ramchandra Narayen vs. Narayen (I. L. R., 11 Bom., p. 216.) ; Ghela vs. Sakalchand (I. L. R., 18 Bom., p. 597.) Ahmad Ali vs. Najabat Khan, I. L. R., 18 All, p. 65.). We have next to consider whether the instrument sued upon is a mortgage or a deed of sale with an option or right on the part of the vendors to repurchase the land after ten years. The solution of that question depends upon the terms of the instrument and the intention of the parties. The Subordinate Judge considered it to be a mortgage by way of conditional sale, and under the provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act allowed redemption, though the mortgage term had not expired. The District Judge held it to be a sale outright with a right of repurchase reserved. He, therefore, dismissed the suit. The transaction is in the body of the instrument styled a sale, but that, though a circumstance to be taken into consideration, is not conclusive. The test is whether after its execution there continued to be a debt from the so-called vendors to the vendee or whether the pre-existing debt became extinguished on the execution of the instrument—Govinda vs. Jesha (I. L. R., p. 73.) The material portions of the instrument are these : "In consideration of this amount (Rs. 2,500) there have been given in sale the undermentioned properties (describing them.) The abovementioned properties have been in your enjoyment up to this day since the aforesaid date the 7th, on which day the properties were given in writing in mortgage to you and delivered into your possession. The said properties have been sold to you for the abovementioned amount and they have been by virtue of the previous mortgage-deed in your possession and they have also been given into your possession by this sale-deed. You are, therefore, to enjoy the properties for ten years in any manner you may like. After the expiration of the ten years I (Gunaji) will redeem my properties on payment of Rs. 2,500 (or more literally "having made payment of Rs. 2,500 I will take back my properties"). Consent to this is given by us, Raoji, aged 40 years, and Bhavani, aged 35 years. . . . who state in writing that our said father will, on payment of the amount as aforesaid, redeem the properties which have been as aforesaid given to you in writing. Should he fail to do so, we, having paid the amount, will redeem them without pleading the excuse of each other's absence." The effect of that instrument appears to us to be that the creditors are to hold the property for ten years and are not to be answerable for what they do with it, nor have they any claim to interest. At the end of ten years, however, or at any time thereafter the vendor Gunaji undertakes that he having paid the money (Rs. 2,500) "will take back the land," which amounts, we think, to a covenant on his part to repay the money and redeem the land. This is made still more clear by what the sons are to do if the father fails to redeem. It is not, it appears to us, an option which the sons are given of re-purchasing, but an express covenant on their part, which it is intended that the creditors can enforce, and in answer to which the sons are not to plead the non-joinder of one another. They are to repay the Rs. 2,500 and take back the land.

Mr. Manekshah, in support of the opposite view, relied on Bhagwan Sahai vs. Bhagwan Din (I. L. R., 12 All., p. 387,) where the Lords of the Privy Council held (citing the cases of Alderson vs. White (2 De G. and J., p. 105.) approved in The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Co. vs. The North Central Waggon Co. (L. R. 13, App.Ca., p. 568.) that the instrument before them was one of conditional sale and not of mortgage, but there the only agreement was one on the part of the vendee to accept the purchase-money and cancel the sale. Here the undertaking is on the part of the so-called vendors to pay the debt and redeem. The words can bear no other meaning. The debt is recognised as an existing debt, payment of which is postponed for ten years. It we were doubtful as to the true effect of the instrument the conduct of the creditors would, we think, make the matter clear. In their books they entered the Rs. 2,500 as a debt due from the so-called vendors, and Pandurang in his evidence in the former suit stated that the vendees enjoyed the profits in lieu of interest. We set aside the decree and remand the appeal for re-trial, having regard to this judgment. The respondent to pay the costs in this court. All other costs will be dealt with by the judge who hears the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE DISCORD AT THE SWISS STORES.

D. WIDLER VS. ELLEN ATKINS AND E. C. O'BRIEN.

THE rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship the other day, at the instance of the plaintiff in this case, requiring the defendants, his partners, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed pending a dissolution of the partnership business, came on for argument on Saturday before the learned judge. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang represented the first defendant, while Mr. Raikes, instructed by M

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SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17.

ABOUT half a million more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday, and Consols receded 5-16th per cent. to 108 5-16th; but Indian Sterling loan was unchanged, at 117. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent., but the market rates of discount were reduced 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper to 2 5-8, and 2⅝ per cent., respectively. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £60 5-8. The price of Bar Silver advanced ¼d. to 30 1-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent dearer at 65 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·83¼ dollars. Two lakhs of extra Council Bills on Bombay were allotted yesterday at Thursday's rate of 1s. 2 5-16d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 3-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 101¼; Paris Exchange on London advanced a shade, to fcs. 25·19¼.

To-day, further withdrawals of Gold from the Bank of England to the extent of about £200,000 have taken place; and the Funds have further declined 5-16th per cent. to 108; while Indian sterling loan is half per cent. lower, at 116¼. The market rate of discount on short London Bills has been put up ¼ per cent. to 2 7-8 per cent.; and that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper ¼ per cent., to 3¼ per cent. 3½ per cent Rupee Securities are 1-8th per cent. lower, at £60¼. The price of Bar Silver is unchanged in London and New York; but in the latter market Exchange on London is ¼ cent lower, at 83¼ dollars.

The Indian Council has allotted 1½ lakh of extra Bills each on Bombay and Calcutta to-day at the enhanced rate of 1s. 2 11-32d.; and the Exchange Banks have advanced their buying rate by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 5-32d. per rupee. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £130,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold for this port.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 41½s. per 416lbs. buyers, shipment this and next month, to Havre, tone of the market easier; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 40½s. per 416lbs. buyers, same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 39s. per 416lbs., business done, same shipment, to Havre, market steady; and Linseed at 35½s. per 416lbs. April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done, market firm.

The spot price of Mid.-American Cotton declined 1-32d. in Liverpool yesterday at 4 7-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; in East Indian Cotton also there was no change. The market closed quiet; Surats and Arrivals steady, the day's sales having been 10,000 bales including 200 Surats. The Imports were 26,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

For the week ending yesterday the total sales of Cotton in Liverpool was 66,000 bales, being 1,000 bales more than in the week preceding; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales more at 65,000 bales. The week's Imports increased by 53,000 bales to 88,000 bales. The total Stock had been added during the week, and stood yesterday at 403,000 bales, or 21,000 bales more than at the end of the previous week.

Ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged in price in New York yesterday; at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; and January Futures were one point lower at 7·85 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales, compared with 44,000 bales last year, and 77,000 bales in 1894 on the corresponding day.

In the New York market to-day the price of January Futures rose to 7·88 cents per lb., while ready Mid.-Uplands was again quoted at 7 15-16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 52,000 bales, as against 44,000 bales and 53,000 bales in 1895 and 1894, respectively. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 2,230,000 bales, compared with 1,790,000 bales at the end of the preceding week.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet; Surats, easier; Arrivals, quiet but steady. Spot prices were unchanged all round, but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions. The day's sales were 8,000 bales; Imports, 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

Locally a small business was done to-day in Cotton, and prices Re. are 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, while a quiet tone has prevailed in the market. Exporters purchased 300 bales Etava, new at Rs. 188, and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 164; and the Mills took only 100 Bengal, at Rs. 161½, and 50 Jaura, old, at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A very moderate business is reported, with prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,183	bales.
Wheat	4,145	cwts.
Linseed	8,284	,,
Rapeseed	7,070	,,
Gingellyseed	3,371	,,
Castorseed	3,257	,,
Rice	1,833	,,

FREIGHTS.—Firm at previous quotations, no business of importance is reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 2 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 7-16th for three months' sight Credits. For Telegraphic the rate improved 1-32d., to 1s. 2 5-16d., at which a few Merchants' Bills were placed. A fair amount of business was done in Bank Paper, and the market closed firm as follow:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-8d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 15-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·52½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 102 5-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money and 102¼ for Account, and improved 1-16 per cent. to 102 3-8 and 102 5-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which higher level they closed. Three per Cents continued at 101.

SHARES.—Some activity has been apparent in the market to-day, and prices have fluctuated, in the majority of cases a decline being noticeable. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 1,390 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 20-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	108 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	90 5-8
Bar Silver	30 1-8

The sum of about £500,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	66,000	Bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	1,400	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	88,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	Nil	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	403,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	34,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

ADEN, OCT. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 17.

Mail steamer Canton, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route to right Bagdad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSTON—October 11, at Mainpuri, N.-W.P., the wife of D. Landale Johnston, I.C.S., of a son.

KING—October 9, at Rohilla, Durbhanga, the wife of R. S. King, of a son.

LUMSDAINE—October 8, at Dewan Tea Estate, Cachar, the wife of Archibald L. W. Lumsdaine, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—JOHNSON—October 12, at St. Andrew's, the Kirk, Madras, by the Rev. Henry Rice, Acting Chaplain, William Alford, of Australia, to Selina Augusta, daughter of D. Scott and Jean Dalrymple Johnson, and granddaughter of the late Colonel John Dalrymple, of Her Majesty's, 30th Regiment.

HIGGINBOTHAM—SMITH—October 14, at the Scotch Kirk, Madras, George Pleasants Higginbotham, grandson of the late Mr. A. J. Higginbotham, to Evelyn Camilla, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Philip Smith, Solicitor, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

EVETTS—October 5, at Murgaddi Sellebile, Kudar District, John Edward Evetts, of typhoid fever, aged 21 years.

MOLDLEY—October 1, at Lahore, Ellen Emma Toy Midgley.

ROBERTSON—October 15, at 28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Elsie Annie, the beloved child of John Campbell and Jessie Robertson, aged 2 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1896.

LORD SALISBURY has throughout his political career acted with entire consistency on the Turkish question. It is right that this should be made clear, seeing that the charge has been freely made that in upholding the claims of the subject races and in seeking the co-operation of Russia recently to compel the Sultan by threat of force to grant far-reaching reforms, he was reversing the policy which triumphed at the Berlin Congress, from which Lord Beaconsfield and he returned to London bringing back "Peace with Honour." That is a very prevalent impression, but Canon MacColl adduces conclusive documentary evidence that from the very outset his Lordship disassociated himself on this question from the traditional feeling of the Conservative Party, and that he was very far indeed from sharing the views of Lord Beaconsfield about the Bulgarian and cognate questions in the seventies. On the contrary, he and Lord Beaconsfield were at variance to an extent not realized by the public, but discerned clearly enough by those who were behind the scenes. Mr. Frederick Greenwood, who in the *Pall Mall Gazette*—in its original form—upheld the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, whose friendship he enjoyed. He repaid confidences respecting Cabinet secrets by bitter attacks on Lord Salisbury for his supposed subservience to Russian influence. All this and a great deal more is set forth in detail in a series of papers in course of publication in the *Chronicle*. Mr. Greenwood made a revelation in the course of an article signed by him in the *Pall Mall*, of the 16th ultimo, of Lord Beaconsfield's intention to intervene in the Russo-Turkish war and fight the Russians in alliance with the Turks. The Canon supplements the indiscretion by showing how Lord Salisbury succeeded in defeating the then Prime Minister in the Cabinet and averting war. These interesting Cabinet secrets and other incidental disclosures show how complicated high politics are, and how difficult it is for the man in the street to understand the true nature of the influences which weave the web of history. The politician, and those who, though not politicians, desire to form a reasonable estimate of the strength and direction of the forces making for righteousness in the Near East at the present time, will know how to appreciate the value and interest of this latest contribution to the history of international efforts to control and guide it twenty years ago.

The divergence of the points of view from which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury approached the Turkish question was manifested so long as May 1858, when the former as Mr. Disraeli was leader of the House of Commons, under Lord Derby's Administration, and the latter was Lord Robert Cecil. Mr. Gladstone brought forward a motion in favour of the union of the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldaiva which had been recommended by the Congress of Paris two years before. The Government opposed the motion, and Lord Palmerston denounced it, on the ground that the union was not desired by the principalities, but was the result of a sinister agitation in the interest of Russia. Lord Robert Cecil supported Mr. Gladstone's proposal in a speech of great vigour, and gave his frank opinion of Turkish rule:—"The House must consider maturely (he said) what would be the fate of those Principalities if the motion of his right honourable friend should be rejected. . . The probability was that if the strong assistance of Europe were given in favour of the claims of Turkey, the Principalities would be handed over for the present to Turkey, the most oppressive and rapacious of all governments. As long as Turkey lasted they would be subjected to her rule; and when Turkey fell, as she ultimately must do, they would become a prey to some other Powers who would divide her remains between them." The speech made a deep impression on the House, to the indignation of Mr. Disraeli, who attacked the audacious young Conservative for thus openly flouting the traditional policy of the Party. He strongly rebuked the offender for presuming to differ from older men:—"If the views expressed by the noble Lord, the member for Stamford, are sound, then you are justified in supporting the Address to the Crown. If, indeed, the fall of Turkey is to be looked on as a realised fact. . . then you would be justified in ratifying the sentiments of the noble Lord, the member for Stamford. But as I believe the opinions of the noble Lord are raw and crude opinions; as I believe they are not the opinions of anyone who has sufficiently thought on the subject on which he has spoken with so much authority, I must decline to follow his example. But that such opinions should be in any degree sanctioned by the right hon. gentleman, the member for the University (Mr. Gladstone), is to me matter of deep astonishment." He ridiculed the idea of raising up a fantastic Kingdom and establishing in the Principalities what would be a phantom independence. The motion was defeated by a majority of 178. The following year the Principalities settled the question by each electing the same Prince as Hospodar. The Kingdom of Roumania has enjoyed a very substantial independence ever since.

In the early part of 1877, while the country was ringing with the Bulgarian atrocities—which Lord Beaconsfield scornfully referred to as "coffee-house babble"—Lord Salisbury proceeded to the Conference at Constantinople with written instructions, signed by his chief, Lord Derby, but doubtless drawn up by himself. They set forth a plan of sweeping reforms, and distinctly intimated that in case of refusal to adopt them the Sultan would be coerced by armed intervention. While the accredited representative of Great Britain was still on his way to Constantinople, Lord Derby informed the Turkish Ambassador that in no case would England join in a coercive policy or give her sanction to its adoption by any other Power. Prince Lobanoff used almost identical words in August last, when the British Government threatened coercive measures to enforce reforms in Armenia. The Ambassador telegraphed Lord Derby's intimation to the Porte for information. The Grand Vizier telegraphed his deep gratitude, thanking the British Government for "the kind support of her Britannic Majesty, which is a sure guarantee of future help in time of need." When the Conference opened Lord Salisbury found that the weapon with which he had been furnished had become strangely blunted. He could effect nothing with it. He, therefore, fell back upon another; the menace of the Russian army on the frontier, which he subsequently described in the House of Lords as "the motive force of the Conference." But the *Pall Mall* and other organs of the Government in London laboured assiduously day by day to assure the British public and the Sultan that the Russian army was so disorganised that it could not fight Turkey. In his speech to the House of Lords after his return Lord Salisbury bore testimony to the influence of those representations on the defeat of his diplomacy. "To myself (he says) it appears that one of the causes which led the Turks to this unfortunate resolution [rejection of the proposal of the Powers] was the belief which was so sedulously fostered, I know not by whom, but by irresponsible advisers, that the power of Russia was broken, that the armies of Russia were suffering from disease, that the mobilisation had failed, and that consequently the fear of war was over." The effect of these assurances was ominously enhanced by the famous speech of Lord Beaconsfield that the resources of England would suffice for two campaigns or even for three. The Vizier Midhat Pasha declared subsequently in an article in the *Nineteenth Century* that the Sultan would never have rejected the proposals of the Powers or run the risk of war with Russia had he not counted confidently on the help of England. Lord Salisbury complained in a despatch to Lord Derby that "the Grand Vizier believed he could count on the assistance of Lord Derby and Lord Beaconsfield." Lord Salisbury did what he could under the circumstances to work with Count Ignatieff, who, when the Russian proposals were rejected by England, supported the British Plenipotentiary in fighting step by step for the conditions set down in his instructions. These were pared down by degrees under orders from London. Telegrams appeared daily in the *Pall Mall* and other papers representing Lord Salisbury as the dupe of Ignatieff. The fact that Lady Salisbury drove out one day with the Countess Ignatieff was telegraphed as proof of Lord Salisbury's folly and ineptitude. All this tended to discredit Lord Salisbury both in Constantinople and London. The Sultan put the affront on him of refusing an audience on his departure, alleging a convenient toothache as a excuse. War with Russia followed, with the result that the Russian army encamped within three miles of Constantinople, and the British fleet anchored off the Isle of Princes. Mr. Greenwood now discloses the intention of Lord Beaconsfield to fight on the side of the Turks against the Russians. He had measures prepared to raise Turkestan against the Russians to relieve the Indian frontier." That is what he proposed to do and would have done, but for the strong opposition of his colleagues in the Cabinet." Canon MacColl states that the plan of campaign included the landing of troops at Trebzond to attack Russia from that side and the despatch of a force from India to support the raising of Turkestan. That plan of campaign, he affirms, is in the Russian War Office! The colleague who took the lead in the Cabinet in defeating Lord Beaconfield's proposed participation in the war was Lord Salisbury. But for him Lord Beaconsfield would have carried out his intention of fighting Russia in "three campaigns."

IN Western India we may consider ourselves fortunate that the details given by Mr. Woodburn and Lord Elgin, on Thursday, respecting the threatened famine contain little or no reference to the Bombay Presidency. A great deal was said respecting the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Northern India generally, but almost the only remark made respecting this Province was "that the state of the crops in parts of the Bombay Presidency is such as to cause anxiety." This statement is a very apt epitome of the actual condition. As was intimated by Mr. Nugent on Monday, it is still too early in the season for any reliable anticipation to be formed as to the occurrence of famine. Indeed, the use of a word so portentous of evil is at the present stage premature, for it is yet possible that, even unusual scarcity, to say nothing of actual famine, may be large averted. If the customary Dewali rains fall—and indications that they will are not wanting—the condition of affairs will be greatly improved. These rains would ensure fair rabi crops and save some of the standing crops now in danger from drought. The stocks of grain in most parts of the Presidency are not low, but naturally enough the talk of famine has had the effect of greatly enhancing prices. Speculation in grain is very rife. The Banias are endeavouring to earn a rich harvest such as is impossible for them in years of plenty, and they have, of course, made the most of the situation. The result has been that in several places grain riots have only been avioded by the foresight and resourcefulness of Government officers, who have in some instances prevailed upon the Banias to lower their rates. The latter should take care not to "over-reach themselves." By demanding rates unjustified by the actual condition of affairs, they are already running the risk of having their shops looted. The further rise of rates will induce shipments of wheat from abroad, thus taking the monopoly out of their hands. In regard to cotton prospects the condition of affairs in Broach and Dhollera is not unsatisfactory, but in Khandesh and in the southern parts of the Presidency the crop is seriously injured by the absence of rain. The yield will not in any case approach the bumper return of last season; even if rain falls now it is likely to be below the average. This is the more unfortunate since the comparatively poor harvest expected in America, would induce a good demand from abroad for our cotton. The demand from the mills and for local consumption will, of course, have to be first met. The mill industry is not being depressed by the fear of short crops. Its development goes actively forward, some seven or eight mills being now in course of erection or contemplated in Bombay and elsewhere. Speaking generally the crop prospects are not such as to excite alarm or panic. But undoubtedly they are such as to call for vigilance, and it is satisfactory to know that this word applies to the present attitude of the Bombay Government. Mr. Nugent gave the assurance on Monday that Government have for some time past been watching the progress of the season with the greatest care and are fully alive to the possibilities of scarcity. He also intimated that preliminary measures are being taken under the Famine Relief Code, and that if necessity arises hereafter, the directions of the Code in regard to the suspension of revenue instalments will be put in force.

THE Uganda Railway will not be allowed to have the whole field in the heart of the Dark Continent to itself. The project for building a railway through the centre of German East Africa to the Great Lakes is attracting much attention in Germany. A private company, working in close connection with the German Colonial Office, has elaborated a scheme, and next session the Reichstag will probably be asked to guarantee the interest on the £592,500 for which, it is estimated, the first section of 182 miles from the coast to Mrogoro, in Ukami, can be constructed. The line will have a terminus on the coast both at Bagamoyo and at Dar-es-Salaam. Bagamoyo is the chief native centre for trade with the interior, but has not a good harbour. Dar-es-Salaam, lying some distance to the south, is the political capital, and, thanks to its fine harbour, is the chief port of entry for European merchandise. Both places are therefore to have a terminus, and the two lines will join each other at a point some distance inland. The railway will then make a great curve, first to the south and then to the north, to Mrogoro, on the eastern side of the watershed between the lakes and the coast rivers. From Mrogoro it will run through the mountains in a north-westerly direction to Tabora, due south of Victoria Nyanza. At Tabora the line will again divide into two branches, one going north to Victoria Nyanza and the other west to Ujiji, on Tanganyika. The total length of the line will be about 1,125 miles. No estimate of the cost has been made public, probably because the route has not yet been surveyed; but if, as is quite unlik

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SIR W. V. HARCOURT AND LORD ROSEBERY.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Sir W. V. Harcourt, replying to a letter regarding his alleged jealousy of Lord Rosebery, says he shares the general regret felt at the resignation of so amiable and distinguished a statesman and colleague.

THE TRIAL OF GREEK OFFICERS.

News from Athens states that the Greek officers who were tried for joining the Cretan insurgents have all been acquitted.

SHARP FIGHTING IN MASHONALAND.

Oct. 17.

Colonel Anderson, who is operating in the Salisbury district for the purpose of ejecting the remaining recalcitrant Mashona chiefs from their strongholds, had sharp fighting, during which several casualties took place among the British.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The funeral of the late Archbishop of Canterbury took place yesterday.

The Duke of York represented Her Majesty the Queen. The German Emperor as well as the other Royalties also sent their representatives.

There were twelve Bishops present, and the ceremony throughout was highly impressive.

THE CESSION OF KASSALA CONTRADICTED.

Reuter's Agency learns that there is no foundation for the report regarding the cession of Kassala by Italy to Great Britain.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

It is reported from Washington that President Cleveland in his next message to Congress will announce the amicable settlement of the Venezuela question.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT SINKING FUND.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A rumour current that the suspension of the Sinking fund of the Ottoman Debt is probable has caused a great stir on London and Continental Bourses.

The President of the Caisse Debt, who is now in Paris, discredits the rumour.

BANQUET TO SIRDAR KITCHENER.

Oct. 17.

At a banquet given by the Turf Club at Cairo, last night, in honour of the Sirdar Kitchener and his staff, Lord Cromer made a speech in which he declared that Gordon and Earle would not be fully avenged until the Egyptian flag was rehoisted at Khartoum.

Referring to the Indian troops at Suakin, he said they had been of the utmost service in keeping the Eastern Soudan quiet, and thus enabling the concentration of the Egyptian forces on the Nile.

CAIRO, Oct. 17.

The Sirdar Kitchener and Staff were entertained at a banquet by the Egyptian Premier to-night.

The Minister of War gives a banquet in their honour on Monday.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

THE VIRULENCE OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.

The German newspapers vigorously repel the charge made by the *Times* against them of alienating the friendship of Great Britain by their increasingly virulent articles directed against that country.

They declare that the division which at present exists is solely due to the tone of English criticism with regard to German action in East Africa and the Transvaal, where Germany only desires to maintain the *status quo*.

NEW GERMAN COLONIAL MINISTER.

The semi-official "North German Gazette" announces that Dr. Richthofen has been designated successor to Dr. Kayser as the Director of the Colonial section of the German Empire.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived, at Brindisi, to-day.

CROP PROSPECTS.

THE SITUATION BECOMING GRAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA Oct. 17.

Crop reports are growing more disquieting. Rain is urgently wanted, and prices are high and rising in the North-Western Provinces. Prospects are altogether unfavourable in the Central Provinces. Prospects are decidedly gloomy, and the situation is becoming grave.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins resigns the Civil Service.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Staff Corps, is appointed Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Staff Corps, is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Bansnara.

Mr. A. B. Gatherer is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary of the Public Works Department, Burma.

Mr. J T. Rolls is to be Acting Superintending Engineer, *vice* Gatherer.

Accounts Department—Mr. V. C. French, Examiner, is transferred to Bombay. Mr. F. Dover, Deputy Examiner, is transferred to the East Coast Railway. Mr. W. H. Shortt, Deputy Examiner, is posted to the North-Western Provinces. Mr. P. C. Mole, Deputy Examiner, is transferredto the Eastern-Bengal State Railway.

Mr. P. T. S. Large, Superintending Engineer, is granted four months extension of leave on medical certificate.

POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Oct. 19.

Shet Dharamsey Morarji visited the Poona Native Institution and Mohardtor College, this evening. In appreciation of the excellent work there he founded a scholarship in the college, and prize and moral preceptorship in the institution. His reception was hearty and enthusiastic.

DEATH OF MR. MANMOHAN GHOSE.

KRISHNAGAR, Oct. 17.

Mr. Manmohan Ghose the barrister and Congress leader, died, at three o'clock, this afternoon, of apoplexy. His death has cast the deepest gloom over the city. The entire population is in mourning.

THE TRIBAL OUTRAGE IN BALUCHISTAN.

LATEST DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

The train from Quetta taking down troops to protect stations and the gatemen's huts between Harnoi and Tanduri was fired upon between Baberkuch and Kuchali; and the up-mail, on Friday, was fired upon between the same stations. To-day more troops were sent down from Quetta by the mail.

QUETTA, Oct. 15.

In the wholesale massacre of the railway staff at Sunary station altogether fifteen persons were killed, including one European youth, named Canning, a Sub-Inspector of railway road, and a son of the station-master.

The Sibi pointsman ran to the next station and wired to the authorities news of the occurrence. A European station-master with staff is now posted at Sunary with sufficient armed body of Guard. Mr. Canning was brought to Sibi for interment. A couple of women and children of the railway staff were left unmolested, but a Bania shopkeeper was cut up and burnt together with his hut. Consternation prevails along the line of the railway.

Further information states that three men of the permanent-way gang were killed at the station next to Sunary, and the telegraph wires were cut in some places. The European women at Sharigh are removing to Quetta and other safer places.

Colonel Gaisford's party has been strengthened by more men from Quetta, Sharigh, and Sibi, but he has had no success so far in tracing the raiders.

Further reports of the Marri raid state that the gang consisted only of eight men, and they cut the telegraph wires on both sides of the Sunary station before attacking the railway staff. All stations on the Hurnai railway have now a small guard of sepoys detachments, having been sent from Quetta and Sibi.

GHULAM HYDER IN BAJOUR.

REFUSES TO WITHDRAW.

A Peshwar correspondent says that some time ago a communication was sent direct to General Ghulam Hyder, insisting upon the withdrawal of the Afghan levies from Mittai, in Bajour, as the country was outside the sphere of the Amir's influence. His reply was that he was only obeying orders in occupying the Valley, and that the Amir must be addressed direct.

This, it is held, goes to show that Abdur Rahman has wilfully broken through the terms of the Durand agreement, and it remains to be seen whether he will pay any regard to the latest strong remonstrances of the Government of India.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2ND OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s English mail steamer Thames, Commander W. J. Nantes, arrived in harbour, at 4 o'clock, this morning, with the mails of the 2nd inst. She brought the following passengers :—

Armstrong, Mr A C	Lucas, Col H C E
Anson, Mr E	Leete, Mr
Andrews, Mr and Mrs	Lloyd, Mr F E B
Abbott, Miss L	Lewis, Maj-Gen H E
Bonen, Miss O	Lloyd, Mr
Berrington, Mr	Murray, Mr and Mrs
Brunton, Mr A	Mercer, Lieut B M Tod
Boucher, Capt and Mrs	Moultrie, Mr
Beresford, Mr Pack	Morris, Mr B C
Broose, Mr	Money, Lt K E
Beverley, Col	Macpherson, Mr
Boyles, Mrs and Miss	Morris, Mr and Mrs
Buck, Lt C H	Mackintosh, Mr
Belcher, Mr	Morton, Mr P
Barrow, Col B F	Monk, Mrs
Bamford, Mr F C	Miley, Col
Barnett, Mr W	Neave, Mr W E
Beer, Mr	Oakes, Lieut and Mrs
Black, Lieut W C	Onslow, Capt and Mrs
Barton, Major	Onslow's child, Mrs
Curzon, Col	Porter, Miss
Carey, Mr H B	Pears, Maj and Mrs
Creighton, Mr C E	Penny, Mr E
Currie, Miss	Pitt, Mr, Mrs and 3 infants
Carter, Mrs	Pinder, Mr G D
Copeman, Capt	Parker, Lt H W N
Candy, Maj J M	Rose, Surg-Major O S
Coles, Mr and Mrs G E	Roberts, Mr
Dunsterville, Major	Rose, Mr
Dyne, Mr F W H	Rainer, Mr and Mrs
Dobson, Surg-Maj	Robertson, Lieut-Col F W
Downes, Conr	Robertson, Mr J A
French, Mr, Mrs, and infant	Rushton, Mr W H
Fowler, Mrs	Robertson, Mr and Mrs
Forster, Mr and Mrs	Storrer, Mr J M
Fletchher, Mr F D	Stevens, Maj and Mrs
Fuller, Mr and Mrs P B	Sergeant, Capt
Fowler, Capt J S	Strachey, Mr R S
Fitzpatrick, Rev J H	Smith, Mr
Gaye, Mrs	Sheppard, Mr and Mrs
Gale, Miss	Smith, Mr and Mrs O S
Gunlett, Surg-Major	Storer, Mr and Mrs E A
Grant, Mr Hugh	Scott, Surg-Capt R
Graham, Mr R A	Sa dford, Mr J R
Gough, Capt H de la P	Stevenson, Mr and Mrs W R
Godfrey, Mr S	Sherwood, Capt
Hawker, Mr J H	Stuart, Mr H
Harvey Mr and Mrs J	Sealy, Mr R H
Hallett, Miss Hughes	Sibthorpe, Maj-Gen S
Hunt, Capt C E	Tandy, Col M S
Horsford, Lieut	Tilkaur, Mr
Hallett, Col Hughes	Thomas, Capt A St G
Howell, Lieut	Thomas, Miss
Irving, Mr Bell	Tate, Col
Jacob, 2 Misses	White, Lieut and Mrs
Jacob, Col and Mrs S L	Western, Maj and Mrs.
Jacob, Miss E	Watson, Mr E
Judge, Lt W J	Williams, Mr
Jaques, Mr H S	Williamson, Mr A F
Jacob, Miss G	Williams, Mrs A C
Jones Mr and Mrs O R	Woolcombe, Lieut K
Kennedy, Lieut	Webster, Capt J
Kay, Lt A J	Wingate, Major
Keene, Mr and Mrs	Wilkins, Mr and Mrs C
Kisch, Mr H M	Weeks, Mr and Mrs
Lecky, Capt	Wingfield, Lt W J R

ARRIAL OF THE IMPERATOR.

The Australian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, Captain G. Nicolich, arrived in harbour, last evening, from Trieste via Aden. She left the latter port on the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., after few hours she encountered a heavy E. N. E. gale with heavy rain and sea, which lasted till noon of the 14th instant, and then she had fine weather. The following is the list of passengers :—

Amstutz, Mr and Mrs A, and infant	Ketkar, Mr B C
Anderson, Mrs and child	Liensberger, Rev G G
Hartlett, Miss	Lurion, Mr Faust
Bammler, Mrs A	Lincoln, Mr and Mrs
Booker, Miss	Lincoln, and two Misses
Bennett, Mr T J	Lorsch, Miss S
Bartlett, Mr H F	Lynn, Mr V G
Boone, Mr C de	Mac-Calman, Surg-Major and Mrs H
Bocker, Mr R	McRobert, Mr and Mrs
Bohme, Rev G	Muller, Rev and Mrs
Bartoli, Rev G	Mufsid, Miss M
Gottlieber, Mr S S	Moore, Rev
Cruickshank, Mrs A W	Moraldo, Mr
Cavadini, A. The Lord Bishop of Mangalore and friend	Montzatzos, Mr
Coldstream, Mr	Muhlberger and 12 friends
Dennys, Major Chas	Pine, Mr
Duke, Mr S	Reichenbach, Mr A
Dalhoff, Rt Rev T. Archbishop of Bombay	Reuss, Mr J L
Davis, Mr	Rigi, Rev A
Filipek, Mr C	Roughton, Mr and Mrs G W
Forcher, Rev A	Robinson, Major
Ghaswalla, Mr K A	Stevens, Mrs J Foster and two Misses
Grotegoers, Rev H	Sander, Lieut
Glaeser, Mr John	Scott, Mr and Mrs James
Gallenkamp, Mr W	Shewan, Mr and Mrs
Geyser, Rev A	Schoen, Mr E
Goerland, Mr J	Schlunk, Mr
Gruner, Rev V	Seegemann, Mr A
Gutersioh, Mrs F N and two children	Simson, Mr C W
Hardcastle, Capt F E, R N R	Tilemann, Mr T
Herter, Miss Irma	Thomas, Capt and Mrs E A Darcy
Henderson, Mr W	Tellery, Mrs S J and five children
Hopkins, Mr Ed A	Tieleman, Mrs A
Hiff, Mr Robert	Wense, Mr and Mrs Van der
Harvey, Mr A L	Watson, Mr and Mrs J P
Hoene, Rev J	Will, Rev P
Hein, Rev J	Yorisch, Mr D
Jorssh, Mr J	

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 18th October, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	11	52 a.m.	68	50
Teheran	18	2	26 p.m.	...	22
Suez	18	2	35 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 18th October, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	38	...	2
" Karachi	...	17	...	1
" Madras	...	53	...	2

A PROPOSAL that the garisons of Mangrota and Khar should be furnished from Multan instead of from Dera Ghazi Khan has also been accepted.

THE WEEK'S MAIL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

THE CZAR'S VISIT.

The Queen, the Czar, and Czarina, and other members of the Royal Party have been staying at Balmoral during the week, and on Sept. 30, drove to Mar Lodge, and visited the Duke and Duchess of Fife. Their Majesties were received by the Princess of Wales and the Princess Victoria, the avenues leading to the Lodge being lined by the Duff High landers. After luncheon and a walk in the grounds her Majesty and her guests returned to Balmoral. In view of the late hour at which they will arrive at Portsmouth on Sunday, and the fact that they will then need to rest, the Emperor and Empress of Russia have declined to receive an Address from the Corporation of Portsmouth. Lord Salisbury has been staying at Balmoral during the week, and the meeting has aroused the utmost interest in Germany, where, rightly or wrongly, it is firmly believed that all outstanding questions between England and Russia are being exhaustively discussed. Several of the German papers comment on the recent contention of *The Standard*, that the German Government desires to embroil those two Powers. The Bismarckian *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* avers that an Anglo-Russian agreement would be regarded with greater composure in Germany than in France, and adds :—"Prince Hohenlohe, who was the second German Plenipotentiary at the Berlin Congress, is not likely to abandon the political axiom of his great predecessor, that Germany assents to all that Russia and England agree to. It is well-known that Prince Bismarck's main achievement at the Berlin Congress was the repeated reconciliation of these two Powers at the moment of rupture, and Lord Salisbury cannot have forgotten that Mr. Disraeli repeatedly conveyed to the Prince the hearty thanks of Great Britain and the Queen for his successful intervention. Count Shuvaloff acted similarly in the name of Russia and the Czar. France would probably be much more affected by an Anglo-Russian rapprochement, since, now that they are convinced that a war of aggression against Germany would have no prospect whatever of Russian support, French politicians have to consider how much of the Franco-Russian entente, which was inaugurated with so much pomp, would be left after an Anglo-Russian understanding."

The Czar, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and other members of the Royal party had a day's grouse shooting on the moors. The weather was very fine, but the sport was not good. The Admiralty ordered the whole of the vessels of the Channel Fleet to escort the Emperor and Empress to within thirty miles of Cherbourg, at which point their Majesties were to be met by a French Squadron.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

FURTHER LETTERS FROM LORD ROSEBERY.

The Earl of Rosebery, on Saturday (September 26), addressed the following reply to a correspondent in Manchester, who suggested that his position on the Armenian Question misunderstood, and that, as a Leader of a Party, an expression of his opinion would be of value at this juncture :—

"Dalmeny Park, Endinburgh, Sept. 26, 1896.

"Sir,—I am obliged by your letter. No one can go beyond me in reprobation of the horrors which for two years have been perpetrated, and even now are continuing in Asia Minor while the Powers look on and fly little diplomatic kites. That indignation I have expressed in speeches which, though delivered this year, appear to be forgotten; but I do not want to jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

"An European war would be a cycle of universal carnage and ruin, and preceded or accompanied by the extermination of the Armenians. I am not willing to invite that risk. I trust to diplomatic action, strenuous, self-denying, and supported by an unanimous nation, to bring the Powers, or some of them, into line. If that fails, nothing will succeed.—Believe me, yours respectfully,

"ROSEBERY."

Lord Rosebery, in a recent letter, wrote that he could not agree with the view that the situation due to the Armenian massacres was such that this country might safely go forward, depose the Sultan, and appoint his successor "in face of the declaration of Russia in August, 1895, that she would oppose separate action on the part of any Power. Canon MacColl, a day or two after the appearance of this letter, wrote :—"Russia never made the declaration which Lord Rosebury's lapse of memory had imputed to her." A correspondent who drew the attention of Lord Rosebery to Canon MacColl's statement has received the following reply :—

Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh, Sept. 24.

"Sir,—I am desired by Lord Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. The declaration of Prince Lobanoff, recorded in the Despatch of August 9, though clothed in diplomatic language, is, in Lord Rosebury's opinion, perfectly clear to any one conversant with diplomacy.—I am, yours faithfully,

"W. WATERFIELD."

ARTICLE BY MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone contributes a short article on "The Massacres of Turkey" to the October number of the "Nineteenth Century." He points out that it is not without example that "the Great Assassin, now Sultan of Turkey" should have defied all Europe, though on the two previous occasions—1876-77 and 1880—the defiance was not committed with impunity. Now, however, his contumacy has been triumphantly successful. Mr. Gladstone is reminded of Dean Swift's sarcasm, that when ten men, well armed, go into conflict with one man in a shirt, the man in the shirt is nearly sure to be beaten. "In the present case," he says, "not, indeed, ten but six men, well armed, have fought with one man in his shirt, and that a very ragged one; but the man in the shirt has thus far been victorious, and has exhibited his consciousness of victory by the periodical repetition of his crimes, now blazoned throughout the world." The Six Powers, have not, however, been insensible to the enormity of the offences of the Sultan. Mr. Gladstone describes their action as a "prosecution of an illimitable diplomatic war, which has been based upon the method of still born remonstrance." Though he admits that "we have not had the sword of the Almighty entrusted to our keeping, he contends that, under the Treaty of Berlin, the Powers have the specific right, and a corresponding obligation, to prevent the recurrence of massacre in the Ottoman Empire, and from two of these Powers—Russia and England—"a special forwardness" should be expected. Discussing the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1878, by which England engaged to defend the Turkish Empire against Russian attack, in return for reform in the administration of Turkey, Mr. Gladstone argues that we "actually made ourselves in honour partakers of the government" of the Empire, and he accuses the Sultan of having interpreted the stipulated "reform" to mean "massacre." The case, he says, at present Stands thus :—

"We are entitled to demand of the Sultan the immediate fulfilment, under his Treaty with us, of his engagements, and to treat his non-compliance as, under the law of nations, other breaches of Treaty are, or may be, dealt with.

"We have in the face of the world bound ourselves to secure good government for Armenia and for Asiatic Turkey.

"And for thus binding ourselves we have received what we have declared to be valuable consideration in a virtual addition to the territory of the Empire.

"And all this we have done not in concert with Europe, but by our own sole action, on our own sole responsibility.

"However we may desire and strive to obtain the co-operation of others, is it possible for us to lay down this doctrine: England may give for herself the most solemn pledges in the most binding shape, but she now claims the right of referring it to some other person or persons, State or States, not consulted or concerned in her act, to determine whether she shall endeavour to the utmost of her ability to fulfil them?"

Should this doctrine be adopted, Mr. Gladstone "would respectfully propose that the word 'honour' should be effaced from our dictionaries and dropped from our language."

LETTER FROM LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury has addressed the following letter to the Armenian Relief Committee :—

"Foreign Office, 28th Sept. 1896.

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord Salisbury to inform you that a telegram has been received from her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum (through her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople), stating that over a thousand Armenians, expelled from Constantinople, have now reached Erzeroum, on their way to the interior; that half of them are quite destitute; that they have suffered much from hunger on the road, receiving only about three-quarters of a pound of bread each daily, and that several have died on the way. Mr. Graves has suggested to Sir Philip Currie that a small sum should be granted by the Local Relief Committee to assist these persons. He considers that it will be possible to give relief to all who are coming by an expenditure of about one hundred pounds. A subsequent telegram has been received from Sir Philip Currie, stating that in compliance with Mr. Graves' suggestion, the Relief Committee at Constantinople will send one hundred pounds to Erzeroum.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON,

"The Secretary, Armenian Relief Fund, Grosvenor House, W."

THE PORTE'S PROTEST.

The following has been communicated to Reuter's Agency from Turkish official circles :—

"Constantinople, Sept. 22.

"The Porte remarks, with a satisfaction which is only inspired by a sincere wish for the maintenance of order in Constantinople, the reaction which seems to obtain in some of the influential papers in London against the excess of the agitation organised in England, to the prejudice of the Turkish Empire. Such an agitation has manifestly fettered the persistent endeavour of the Imperial Government, aiming, as it does, at avoiding even the most trifling cause of apprehension and excitement amongst the inhabitants of the capital. It has been noticed, indeed, that as long as the agitation in England had full scope for the purpose of inciting public opinion in the United Kingdom by means of insults hurled at his Imperial Majesty the Sultan personally, or of sensational an ignominious pictures, terror amounting sometimes to a panic amongst the inhabitants in Constantinople was revealed on the most trivial occurrence by shops being closed and by people running madly away through the streets. They no doubt instinctively apprehended, although happily without any real cause of alarm, the wrath of Mussulmans who were infuriated in consequence of the insults uttered by some speakers and published by several journalists in London against the Ruler of the Ottoman Empire.

"Under the circumstances it will be easily understood to what extent the task and responsibility of the Imperial authorities for the maintenance of public tranquillity had become arduous and heavy. There is no exaggeration in stating that the vituperations of the enemies of the Turkish Empire in London have a large share in the feverish nervousness which, being the immediate consequence of the explosion of bombs thrown by Armenian Hintchakists, and of the riots which, unfortunately, occurred afterwards, was almost every day enhanced by the echo of the clamorous provocation which came from London. Yet, despite many obstacles thrown in its way, and notwithstanding the fright of a portion of the population and the irritation of other inhabitants, the Ottoman Government has succeeded, by dint of energy and steady watchfulness, in proving to Europe that the alarm of the English insulters was without any foundation."

"The Porte confidently asserts that it is as a result of the successful effort of the Ottoman authorities, under circumstances known to be complicated by incessant plots of Armenian revolutionists and also by the discovery of further bombs, that a portion, at least of the British Press, reconsidering its first impression, has denounced, and is denouncing still, has agitation of a few hot-brained English politicians as being the source of great danger to the security of the Ottoman capital and to the cause of European peace. It goes without saying that the Porte does not associate the British nation, for which it has the highest regard with some English politicians who allow themselves to be led astray by their passion. It is not by insulting the Padishah Abdul Hamid II, neither by thundering against his Government, that it is practically possible to restore permanently quietness and calm in Constantinople. The moderation of the European nations will, far more powerfully than vociferation in England, help the Ottoman Government to protect foreigners as well as its own subjects in the capital against the sormidable plots prepared by Armenian revolutionists."

THE MASSACRE AT EGUIN.

According to intelligence received from a Turkish source, disturbances have occurred at Kemanat, in the district of Erzingjan. No confirmation has, however, been received. It is stated that the Commander of the Army Corps in Erzingjan has telegraphed to the Minister of War an urgent request for money, in order to provide rations for the troops. The Commander states that without these supplies he will not be responsible for the conduct of the men.

An address, signed by the Armenian clergy and a few notables, has been presented to the Sultan, praying for authority to convoke the National Assembly to elect a new Patriarch. To this request the Sultan has acceded.

Another address, signed by five hundred Armenians—not by thousands, as announced in the Turkish papers—will be laid before the Sultan, stating that the Armenians rely solely upon his Majesty's benevolence for their protection, and for the maintainance of their privileges.

According to further particulars from a trustworthy source, the number of Armenians who lost their lives at Eguin exceeds eight hundred. The Turkish authorities report that three hundred were killed. About six hundred houses were pillaged and burned. The disturbances, the signal for which appears to have been the firing of a gun, from what quarter or by what party is unknown, lasted for forty-eight hours. Great distress now prevails among the survivors.

Apik Effendi Oundjian, a wealthy Armenian of good position, has been arrested, but on what charge has not transpired. By imperial order the exhibition of bombs at the Tophane Arsenal has been closed to the general public, but remains open to persons of position. The Ambassadors held another meeting when the principal subject of discussion was the Cretan Question, in connection with which certain difficulties have arisen, relating principally to the return of the Christian and Mussulman refugees to the island.

The Ambassadors also considered the situation in the capital. The audience between M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and the Sultan yesterday lasted two hours, the present situation of the country being the subject under discussion.

General von Grumbkoff Pacha, a German in the Ottoman Service, who is starting at once for Germany on leave of absence, will be the bearer of an autograph letter from the Sultan to the Emperor William.

TEXT OF COLLECTIVE NOTE.

In reply to the Porte's Note of September 9, refuting the statement contained in the Collective Note of the six Embassies, as to the organised character of the massacres of August 26 and 27, the Representatives of the Six Powers addressed the following Collective Note to the Porte on September 15 :—

"The Repreresentatives of the Great Powers have the honour to point out to the Sublime Porte that the explanations which it has been pleased to submit to them in its Note of the 9th inst. in no way weaken the force of the observations which they have considered it their duty to make regarding the sanguinary incidents which followed the outrage committed on August 26 last by American revolutionists. The fact that some Mussulmans have been arrested and handed over to justice is not sufficient to show that the bands to which they belonged were neither organised nor directed by agents of the authorities. If the Sublime Porte disputes that the individuals composing these bands all wore a uniform dress, it admits that they were formed of various Corporations; now, these Corporations marched out in a body to massacre, and several foreign agents were able personally to observe the method with which they carried out their bloody work. The Representatives of the Powers have, moreover, serious reason to believe that the irritation caused by Armenian provocation had less influence in guiding the mob than the latter's knowledge of the impunity enjoyed by their co-religionists in similar cases in Anatolia. Until this very day they have been justified in relying upon this impunity, since the Courtmartial has not yet been able to find a single guilty party among so many criminals."

"The Representatives of the Powers have always severely judged Armenian revolutionary outrages, and have deplored that there were victims among the Mussulmans; but they persist in declaring that repression should be confined to criminal acts, and that the civil and military authorities were bound, from the first moment, to safeguard the streets from the excesses which were committed there. They cannot admit that, in order to avenge the death or disappearance of seventy Mussulmans of Hasskeui, it was necessary to give over all the Armenian houses of this quarter to murder and pillage. As to the fact that a considerable number of Mussulmans were found among the dead, it only shows how easy it is to make mistakes in this sinister work, and how dangerous are such proceedings, even for those who employ them. The facility with which it was found possible to stay the massacres shows the power at the disposal of the authorities and the bad use which they made of it for nearly two days. The Representatives of the Powers recognise the discipline of the Imperial troops and their correct attitude from the moment when they were instructed to restore order. They regret that the necessary instructions should not have been given them until forty-eight hours too late."

"To sum up, the Representatives of the Great Powers do not intend to enter into further particulars, nor to continue the discussion; but if they severely censure the conduct of the Armenian revolutionaries, they are also compelled to abide by their remarks regarding the attitude of the authorities. They draw attention to the danger to public order arising from the impunity enjoyed up to the present day by all those who took part in or fomented the massacres; they declare that the tranquillisation of the public mind is far from being accomplished, that security is disappearing, and that the foreign communities are justly anxious. They call the attention of the Sublime Porte to this state of things, which seriously involves its responsibility."

THE RISING IN RHODESIA.

A Bulawayo telegram of September 28 says Colonel Raden-Powell reports that the country between Gwelo and Shangani is now entirely free from rebels. Four Patrols have scoured the country throughout at top speed, and one of them surprised a kraal at Lion's Kopje, killing twenty rebels and many horses. The men suffered severely from bad and insufficient food, which consisted largely of horse-flesh, but their health, nevertheless, continued good. They report that in the district traversed lions were numerous and bold.

All the Matabele Chiefs are out on the hills, and there are two hundred and eighty-five rebels with their families now located in the Umzagwane Valley. The Makele Chiefs yesterday sacrificed a number of black oxen before the sepulchre of Umnilikatze, the founder of the nation. Their guns having been taken away to carry on the rebelian the Chiefs were anxious to propitiate their offended deity.

Mr. Rhodes has left for Bulawayo to confer with the authorities there. He will probably proceed to Salisbury in the first week of October, to arrange for the extention of the Bulawayo Railway to Salisbury. A Reuter's Agency telegram from Bulawayo, September 26, says: A column of two hundred mounted men and one hundred Cape boys, with a seven-pounder and two Maxims, Colonel Plumer comanding, will march on Monday for the Gwanda district. Two posts of fifty men, with a Maxim, will be established on the Tuli road. Twenty days' supplies will be taken for the force, and thirty days' supplies for each fort. The Shangani wounded were brought in to-day by Dr. Redpath.

A Capetown telegrams says: Major Watts has been acquitted by the court-martial which investigated the charge preferred against him in connection with the shooting of the Chief Makoni. The result of the trial, when made known at Bulawayo, cause the liveliest satisfaction.

DINNER TO PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

There was a large and representative gathering of cricketers at the Guildhall, Cambridge, on Wednesday evening, to do honour to K. S. Ranjitsinhji, whose great batting achievements during the past season have caused his name to be regarded with the greatest admiration by cricketers. It was in 1893 when the Indian Prince made his first appearance in important cricket. That year he formed one of the Cambridge eleven, and finished up the season with the capital evergaze of 25·82, for seventeen completed innings. He improved upon the above performance in 1894, when he was eighth in the first-class batting averages, his figures being 33·25. He made his *debut* for Sussex in 1895, and proved a great acquisition, heading the batting averages for the county, and being fourth in the first-class cricket batting averages with 49·30. However, it was in the season just concluded that he was destined to overshadow all his previous exploits in the cricket field. For Sussex he scored 1698 runs, or an average of 58·55 per innings. But, in addition to the county fixtures, he took part in several other of the leading matches, and when the curtian fell upon the season he was at the top of the batting averages with the magnificent average of 57·44 per innings, and an aggregates of 2780 runs, which surpasses the number of runs that has ever been scored by any one in first-class cricket during one season. The Prince is also a capital angler, billiard and lawn tennis player, and and an excellent shot.

The Mayor of Cambridge (Mr. William C. Hall) presided at the gathering, and was supported by the Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the county, the Chairman of the County Council, Sir John E. Gorst, M.P., Professor Jebb, M.P., Mr. W. Raymond Greene, M.P., the Master of Trinity, the Master of Peterhouse, Rev. J. H. Gray. Rev. A. H. F. Boughey, Rev. L. Borissow, Dr. Perkins, Dr. George Cunningham, Dr. Russell Bencraft; Messrs. F. S. Jackson, H. Leveson-Gower, N. F. Druce, W. L. Murdoch, W. Newham, W. W. Read, and J. C. Hartley, besides many other cricketers, including a number of professionals. There were also representatives of football and other sport. The function was likewise remarkable for the widespread support it received from noblemen and gentlemen who were unable to be present at it. These included the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Sheffield, Lord Harris, Lord Walshingham, Lord Robartes, Lord Hawke, Sir Richard Webster, M.P., Mr. H. McCalmont, M.P., Sir R. M. Penrose Fitz-Gerald, M.P., Mr. C. T. Giles, M.P., Mr. Bhownaggree, M.P., the Provost of King's College, the Master of Trinity Hall, and Dr. W. G. Grace. The letters emanating from these sources bore ample testimony to the great interest which has been aroused by Prince Ranjitsinhji's performances. Lord Sheffield said that these performances deserved the warmest recognition. Dr. Grace wrote very much to the same effect. Sir R. M. Penrose FitzGarald described Ranjitsinhji as a fine sportsman and a brilliant exponent of the best of British games. Mr. Bhownaggree said the compliment would have a much wider than a mere personal significance, as it would prove to the people of India that their English friends were ready to recognise in a just and cheerful spirit the worth of a fellow British subject without distinction of colour or creed. It was this trait of the true Briton that had justified more than anything else British rule over India. Mr. Stodart spoke of Ranjitsinhji's mighty anchievements of the past two seasons. Mr. Webbe described him as a magnificent cricketer, and Mr. Palaired declared him to be the finest batsman in the world. The Australians express the hope that the Indian Prince will visit their country, where he may be sure of the heartiest welcomes and good wickets, as a cricketer, they had the very highest opinion of his magnificent batting abilities and all-round excellence.

During the dinner, a telegram came from the President of the Hindu Gymkhana, saying :—"Convey Kumar our heary congratulations on his splendid achievement."

After the loyal toasts, the High Sheriff submitted the toast of "The Houses of Parliament."

Sir John Gorst, M.P., in responding, dwelt upon the importance of establishing soliuarity and good feeling between all parts of our empire, and pointed out that their guest, even in his short career, had done a great deal to promote this good feeling.

Mr. Raymond Greene also replied, and suggested that as Dr. Grace was going into a new house, so their guest might be contemplating a seat in the House of Commons. In that event, he would find as hearty a welcome there as in the cricket fields of England (cheers).

The Master of Trinity, in proposing the health of their guest, said there was nothing strange in noticing brilliant ability on the part of their Indian fellow subjects. Their intellects were of the highest, and often of the most subtle kind. There would be nothing very amazing if they were to send a Senior Wrangler to their University, nor if the same day provided them with a Judge. But none of them would have dared to expect, even a few years ago, that one of their Indian fellow subjects should come to this country and beat them all, one after another, in their great national game (cheers). It was not surprising that the achievements of their guest during the last few years should have made a deep impression on the popular imagination. He was not quite certain that they would have been equally impressed if, instead of being their senior cricketer, their guest had been their Senior Wrangler (laughter). Perhaps, in the lamented absence of Mr. A. J. Webbe, he might be permitted to tell an anecdote which would have caused him to blush had he been present (laughter). When Mr. Webbe left them at Harrow, he made the one mistake of his life—he went to Trinity College, Oxford, instead of coming to Trinity College, Cambridge (laughter). In the match in the Summer term Mr. Webbe made an innings of 299, not out, in a College match (applause). A few days afterwards the President of Trinity College, Oxford, a venerable and distinguished official, went to the Bank of England to transact some College business, which he did with a young clerk. He signed his name at the end, placing his College after it, whereupon the clerk looked at him for the first time with wonder and admiration. "What, sir," he said, "do you belong to the same College of the celebrated Mr. Webbe?" (Laughter and applause). That story had the merit of being literally true. One naturally asked whether there was not a real deep value in the popular interest which their youthful guest's achievements had awakened. He felt from his heart that there was, and he loved to see everything which brought about a good and kindly feeling between the people of this country and the millions of that vast and wonderful country, the destinies of which, through strange ways, had been committed to our care (applause). He would suggest to their guest the laudable ambition of establishing county matches in India, and perhaps it was not too much to hope that as Australia had sent them an eleven for many years, including one demon bowler, so, as India had sent them an unquestionably demon batsman, an eleven might come to them from India, or go from India to Canada or Australia (hear), and unite them in the tie of good fellowship which those matches so invariably cemented (applause).

Prince Ranjitsinji, in his reply, thanked the company from the bottom of his heart, and said he was more at home at wickets than a making a speech. He expressed the hope that past wrongs would be forgotton, and that England and India would form one united Empire, and show a united front to the common foe (cheers.)—Other toasts followed.

THE FUTURE OF DONGOLA.

Reuter's Agency learns that no advance south of Dongola is contemplated this year. The whole province of Dongola will be held, Korti and Debbeh—both strategical points on the road to Dongola from the south—being permanently garrisoned. Armed steamers will patrol the river to prevent any

statue of her Majesty. At a cost of Rs. 7,000 the statue has been encircled by a railing, which harmonises with the general design.

NATIVE PRESS OPINION.

The *Rast Goftar* speaks of the statue incident as a most wicked and a most sinful crime which reflects discredit on the beauty of Bombay. Some villains have dared to commit a heinous offence by defiling the beautiful marble statue of her Majesty the Queen in the Maidan. This dire political infamy has disgusted, shocked, and thrilled with horror the entire native community, and the native populace is excited to know whose wicked hands have perpetrated the foul crime of such a great magnitude. We have at least one consolation and we confidently believe, that this flagrant pollution of the statue has not been the work of a native. Every soul in the native community, without a single exception, venerates the Queen as their goddess and their affectionate mother, even a native of disloyal feelings loves and respects her Majesty, and therefore it is highly incredible that this infamous villainy is perpetrated by a native. There are many scamps in low European and Eurasian classes who dislike the Queen. Some of them are found to be fanians or free-thinkers, and these wretches or vagabonds seem to have polluted their hands by committing this devilish deed, and thus not only insulted her Majesty, but her children, the whole native population. The public wish that the miscreants, whoever they may be, be speedly brought to justice by the hands of our smart police. The article then proceeds to state that it does not seem to be work of one man, and that the crime should be done within a few yards distance from the police guards, does not speak well for the vigilance of the police.

BOMBAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEAT 10TH BO. N. I.

On Saturday afternoon the final struggle for the possession of the handsome cup, given by H. H. Aga Khan, took place and resulted, after a very fine game, in the cup not leaving Bombay, as our local team were able to beat the Native Infantry team by two goals to love. The winning side were certainly the better team of the two, but it was a bit hard lines that the soldiers should have to play two such exhausting games on consecutive days. Had it been possible for them to have had a rest, they might have given a different account of themselves. It was, however, very apparent that the hard work had told severely upon them, and they somewhat fell to pieces during the latter portion of the game.

The luck, too, was against the Satara men, as on more than one occasion during the game they ought to have scored had fortune been on their side. The hockey of Saturday was a first-class exhibition of the game as it should be played, and the Bombay Gymkhana fully deserve their victory. Play began at 4-40, with the Satara men in charge of the Bandstand goal. For the first five minutes or so the game was very impartially divided, both sides getting possession of the ball in turn, and having tries at goal, which, however, resulted in nothing. The Satara men then took up the play and began to press the Gymkhana team and obtained a corner. Hudson, who played a very sound game throughout, replied by getting away, but was cleverly robbed by Piers. The ball then travelled up and down between the two goals, the Gymkhana shooting twice in quick succession, which the Satara keeper cleverly saved. The home team, however, meant business, and Stephens getting possession from a good run on the right, neatly centred to Ellison, who had not much difficulty in placing the first goal to the account of the Gymkhana. When the ball was re-started the Gymkhana pursued their aggressive tactics and fiercely pressed the Infantry, a "stick" penalty giving them another corner. The A. team, for several minutes, held the Satara lot at bay, in front of their goal, but could not break through. Satara retorted by at last getting away, and had a fair chance of scoring, but their half-back hesitated about, taking his shot a moment too long, and Greene, for the Gymkhana, was able to hit the ball out of danger behind the line. The Satara men continued to attack, and several corners fell to their lot, but they were unable owing to the excellent defence of the Bombay back division to break through. The Gymkhana now turned the tables, and began on slowly to force the game back into their opponents' territory. The ball then went into touch beyond the half-way flag. From the throw in Bombay took the ball away, and by a smart piece of play on the part of Lowndes, who centred very hard to Ellison, the latter was able to neatly pass out to Fischer, who made a good shot and scored the second goal for the Gymkhana. This was a hit of a fluke, as it was more or less luck the ball going right through both teams when in front of the visitors' goal. The Satara men, when the ball was in play again, made strenuous efforts to put a goal to their favour, but with their usual bad luck the shot only just missed the net. The whistle sounded for half-time, and the players were very glad of the relief.

When play was resumed O'Brien got away, and had a run down, but slipped up just as he was in a position to take a shot at goal, which contretemps enabled Moore to get back in time and save the danger that threatened. The Gymkhana then charged down the ground with their combined forces, but only gained a corner from which Satara got away, but the Gymkhana hit into touch. A penalty stick in the Satara twenty-five made things look unpleasant for them, but their goal-keeper was on the spot and neatly kicked out. A series of corners now fell to the Gymkhana, and matters for a while looked serious for the soldiers. Deasand Macdonald, however, were equal to the occasion and relieved the pressure, the shot at goal which they took going wide. The Gymkhana still continued to pen the Infantry, till Alladad, on the right, came out with a good run on the right. Stephens stopped, and getting away took the ball back to its original position in the Satara twenty-five. At last the Satara men broke away, and a long and grand melee took place in front of the home team's goal, but Gale managed to get the ball away from a very strong attack. From here to the end both sides attacked and defended their goals alternately—till from a penalty stick by the half-way line Hill drove the ball into his opponents' net, but naturally no score was allowed. Fischer replied by getting away, but Econome, to whom he passed, though he hit a goal, was ruled offside and no score was allowed. The Satara men rallied again and changed the venue to the other end of the field when the whistle sounded for no side. Thus ended one of the best contested games of the whole Tournament and the pace from start to finish was simply killing. It will be seen from the above that though the Satara had two goals scored against them they were by no means the victims of a bad defeat, and at times they more than held the irown with the Gymkhana A Team. After the game Mrs. Mcdonald handed the cup to Mr. Hudson for the winning team, and three cheers were given for H.H. Aga Khan and the winning and losing teams. In the evening the officers of the 10th and some other good men and true were entertained to dinner at the Yacht Club by the winning team.

The following were the teams :—

GYMKHANA A TEAM.			10TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.
Gale	goal		Anwar Khan
Green Moore	backs		Mr Britten Major Piers
Stephens Hudson Theiger	R C L	half-backs	R Chand Khan C Mr Hill L Baghmehtor
Railton	centre forward		Mr Deas
Fischer Econome	right wings		Alladad Khan Vishnu Gohue
Ellison Lowndes	left wings		Mr O'Brien Mr McDonald

It is long since Mr. Standish O'Grady made his reputation as an authority on the Ireland of the Elizabethan period. He has prepared for Messrs. Downey and Co. a beautiful two-volume edition (too dear, however, for the man in the street) of "Pacata Hibernia"; or the Wars in Ireland." Mr. O'Grady writes a copious and valuable introduction. The work will also contain maps and plans, and portraits of distinguished characters, such as Thomas Earl of Ormonde and Young (Ogue) Rory O'More. The book will appear next month, about the same time as Mr. John O'Leary's "Recollections of Fenians and Fenianism." Mr. O'Leary's book will perhaps derive a new interest from some striking letters on the revival of the Fenian spirit in Ireland which appeared quite recently in "The Westminster Gazette."

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE AFFINITY HANDICAP.

This match, which is always a noteworthy feature of the Golf week, was played off on Saturday, when twelve couples competed. As usual a tent was put up near the first teeing ground for the accomodation of the lady competitors, and light refreshments were provided. The competitors fully appreciated the courtesy of the military authorities in keeping the first maidan free from drill and of the tent peggers in confining their practice to the north end of the Marine Lines maidan, but some inconvenience was caused them by the cycling practice in progress on the grass track prepared for the coming sports. The play was uniformly good, the gross scores ranging from 50 to 61. The former score was made by Miss Humphrey, who took chief honours in the Nasik week, and Mrs. Ellison. But as they started from scratch they were not able to make up for the liberal handicap allowances given to players without any noted record. The same remark applies to the net score of 50 made by Miss L. Humphrey and Mr. Young. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, who were second in the affinities match at Nasik, had an allowance of 4, and they were looked upon as likely winners. But their round of 52 left them behind several pairs with better handicaps. The lowest net score was that of Miss Hughes and Mr. F. H. Brown whose handicap allowance of 16 reduced their round of 56 to 40. They were closely followed by Dr. and Mrs. Macdonald, who were allowed 12 points, which left their net score 41. Miss Bromley and Mr. Kenaban were given 16 points, but they sent in no return. The scores were as under :—

		Score.	Handicap.	Net Total.
1	Miss Hughes and Mr F H Brown	56	16	40
2	Mrs Macdonald and Dr Macdonald	53	12	41
3	Miss Pedraza and Mr R P Walker	55	12	43
4	Miss L Humphrey and Mr Young	70	6	44
5	Mrs Jacob and Mr Jacob Mrs Barrow and Mr E B Raikes	52 54	4 6	48 48
7	Mrs St Paul and Mr Heyn. Mrs Nigel Jones and Mr Webster	55 61	6 12	49 49
9	Miss Humphrey and Mr Ellison	50	scratch	50
10	Mrs Heyn and Mr C E Nixon	58	6	52
11	Miss Westbrook and Mr Green	59	6	53
12	Miss Bromley and Miss Kenahan	(no return)	16	—

The tie between Mr. Cameron and Mr. V. E. Booth in the second golf handicap was also played on Saturday morning, with the result that the former won the handicap by one stroke.

FIRE AT KAMATIPOORA.

On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in a large ground floor chawl, belonging to Keshowji Jadhowji, at Kamatipoora. From the nature of the storage in one of its parts the outbreak would have resulted in complete destruction of the building, but for the vigorous efforts of the fire-brigade, who within a couple of hours succeeded in checking its progress. The chawl, which is about one hundred and eighty yards long and thirty-three yards wide, is situated in Jairajbhoy Lane, a narrow thoroughfare, opening right into Cursetji Suklaji Street. The building runs from east to west, extending from Cursetji Suklaji Street to the corner of Foras Road, where it ends in a two-storeyed block. The chawl is divided lengthwise into two parts by a dead wall, which runs right through it from east to west. The south part is again sub-divided by bamboo partitions into four compartments. They have been used as godowns for the purpose of cleaning cotton waste by four native merchants, named Lukhmidas Fakirji, Ramji Ruttonji, Nagji Hunarsj, and Prabhashunker Becherdas. On the other side of the dead wall there are sixty rooms used as dwellings by Purdasee, Mahomedan, and Hindu tenants. The fire originated in that portion of the building which is used for godowns, and it was simply the dead wall which prevented the flames from spreading to the dwellings. The outbreak was first discovered at a quarter-past 4 o'clock by a man, named Keddoo Hurdoo Mordi, residing in the Jirajbhoy Lane, who noticed smoke issuing from the roof between the godowns owned by Lukhmidas Fakirji and Ramji Ruttonji. Under the part of the roof from where the smoke emanated, were heaped up a large quantity of loose and bales of cotton waste, against bamboo walls which were of most inflammable nature.

The fire-brigade stations were communicated with, and the Gowalia Tank steamer was quickly on the spot, followed by the Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Fort, and Babcola Tank engines. The Gowalia Tank and Chinchpoogly steamers were stationed in Suklaji Street, and commenced to play vigorously on the flames with copious supply of water available from the main. The Babcola Tank steamer was posted on the Foras Road, and directed its jet on the burning roof of the chawl. The flames had by this time taken a complete possession of the first two godowns and the roof over them was entirely gutted. Mr. Nichols, the head of the fire brigade, directed the operations of his men, and under his order they carried the hoses to the burning roof, which was giving way at every spot. Besides the three engines, Mr. Bean, of the Nesbit Road steamer, worked with a couple of hoses attached to a standpipe and directed their jets into the third godown, where the fire was extending. While the fire brigade lascars were working with might and main on the burning godowns and roof over them, there was a general panic and confusion amongst the poor residents, all of whom were removing their small belongings from their rooms and placing them in a narrow lane, which separates the compound of the paper mills. If the inhabited portion of the chawl had been gutted the premises of the paper mills would have been placed in jeopardy. Immediately after the outbreak was discovered several men, belonging to the different owners of the godowns, commenced removing bales, but before they could save two dozen bales from the burning godowns they had to run away from the scorching heat of the fire. The fire brigade continued their operations with unabated vigour, and at 6-30 p.m. brought the fire under control, but not before three of the godowns were destroyed. The owner of the fourth godown had removed all the bales out of fear, but before the flames could reach that empty compartment, the outbreak was got under. The steamers continued playing on the flames until 8 p.m., when their services were dispensed with, and water from hoses attached to stand-pipes was poured on the smouldering embers until 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 3,000, and it is insured with the Royal Insurance Company for Rs. 10,000. The loss sustained by the owner of the first godown could not be ascertained as he had gone out of Bombay. The damage to No. 2 godown is estimated at Rs. 900, and to No. 3 at Rs. 1,000. The owner of No. 4 godown has sustained no damage. Superintendent Nolan, Inspector Moor, and Constable Murray were on the scene from the beginning, and remained there till late at night. The streets were crowded with people, and during the early part of the outbreak when the poor inhabitants were engaged in removing their goods and chattels, it was with great difficulty that the police preserved order and prevented budmashes from looting the property of the poor.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at is. 1½d. per bottle.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fears and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4. of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the authorities, the disease has not yet been entirely eradicated. The situation during the last week was practically unchanged. The returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, show that there were 12 fresh cases and ten deaths. Eight of these cases and five deaths occurred in Mandvie. In the Fort three fresh cases were recorded, and in Byculla one, but no death registered. There were three deaths in the C Ward, which includes Cammatipura, Girgaum, Dhobie Talao, etc. There were also two deaths recorded in the hospital. On the Mint Road two men, Bhanji Ladha and Khimji Jaichand died on Saturday, and it was at first reported that they had succumbed to bubonic fever, but on enquiry it was found that the cases were not of that description. On Saturday some alarm was caused in the Fort by the circulation of a report that the fever had spread to the Parsee locality. This alarm was quite unnecessary. A Parsee, named Cooverji Aderji died in a lane in rear of the Old Police Court. He was under the treatment of Dr. Ruttanshah Mody. This case is, suspicious, but the officers of the Health Department do not think that it is one of pucca bubonic fever. In and around the street, strict sanitary measures were at once adopted. The gullies are flushed and sulphur and tar burnt near the house. The occupants objected to the men of the Health Department entering the house to clean it on religious grounds, since those who are other than Parsees are not allowed to go into a house for two or three days after a death has taken place therein. The tenants having undertaken to thoroughly cleanse the house, the authorities refrained from entering, and the place has been thoroughly cleaned by the occupants. There has been another suspicious case found in the house, but it has, fortunately, not proved fatal. Two fresh cases were recorded on Saturday afternoon at Frere Road. Both were treated by Dr. E. F. Underwood, but the patients were subsequently removed to the hospital.

Yesterday the official figures were not available, but a visit to the affected localities showed that the state of affairs was much the same as during the previous day. In regard to the three cases that are said to have taken place on the Mint Road, it is alleged that the patients were residents of Mandvie, and that they came to stay in the Fort after they had been once attacked with the fever.

A Government notification in the General Department, issued on Saturday, states :—The following telegram from the British Consul, Goa, dated the 17th October, is published for general information :—

"From yesterday five days' quarantine against passengers from Bombay arriving by rail or sea. Same applies to passengers from south travelling by Shephard's steamers."

DEODORANT AND DISINFECTANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have mentioned in the paper of the 10th instant about the use of "Chloride of lead," as deodorant and disinfectant being cheap, highly effective and free from any danger of poisoning. It is perfectly soluble, colourless, and free from any odour, and exercises twofold power of attacking, viz., putrescent and putrescible matter. These are qualities to make it valuable for daily and popular use. A few years ago, at Constantinople, after a very severe storm shower a large drain at the back of a club where typhus fever prevailed, was burst by the flood and opened to the atmosphere. A more distressing smell in its immediate neighbourhood could hardly be imagined. Carbolic acid, &c., &c., were used, which substituted only one stink for another. Nitrate of lead was sent for, of which half an ounce was used. A towel wetted with the solution was hung up in each room, and the rest poured down the drains and sewer, and immediately all smell was gone. The neighbours who were unaware of what was being done, expressed the greatest surprise at the sudden disappearance of the nuisance. Although the drains remained open for some days until it could be repaired, there was no more inconvenience felt from the smell and no more typhus fever in that locality. —Yours, &c.,

JOAGUM FRANK PEREIRA,
Late B.M.D., Medical Practitioner,
Tanna District, Bhewndy

Bhewndy, October 16.

II.
GRAZING NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have long ago ventilated through your columns the growing nuisance caused by buffaloes being allowed to be grazed on the Esplanade, and I referred the matter to the police, too, who referred me to the Public Works Department, to whom I also reported the matter, who were kind enough to inform me that the grazing of buffaloes cannot be interfered with as it affects the revenue question. With Bubonic fever in Bombay it is, Sir, high time now that the grazing of these buffaloes must be entirely stopped as it causes nuisance and filthiness that anyone passing early in the morning across the Novelty Theatre through the Esplanade to the Money School would no doubt be horrified to see nearly the whole of this place with these animals urine and dung. I think the authorities should stringently enforce the removal of this abominable nuisance as early as practicable, which is no doubt a standing disgrace to a commercial city like Bombay, which is pronounced to be the cleanest city in the whole of India. The owners of these buffaloe's and cows have made the entire place a shed and a stable for these animals, as most of them sleep the night there and have their carts and vans of fodder and grass put up besides the goading by these wild animals with their toped horns is no doubt a great danger to the pedestrians who have to pass along this road early in the morning.

It is strange the nuisance is continued to the detriment of the city.—Your, &c., B. S. K.

October 17.

III.
ON THE DECLINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—What a relief to learn that the bubonic epidemic is now on the decline. As far as human comprehension goes, much credit is due to the thorough measures of cleanliness, disinfection, and fumigation adopted by the Municipal authorities. If the "plague" is thus going to have a short spell only, I am sure all Bombay will applaud you for insisting on an energetic and wide-reaching action, and the local Municipality for treating the disease as if it had been of the nature publicly stated. The grant of a lakh of rupees voted by the Corporation, Sir, is by no means excessive. Of the practical efficacy of the searching and sweeping measures of cleanliness and far-reaching disinfection and fumigation, there cannot be a moment's doubt. These are always most welcome in dirty, dingy, and dark Eastern houses and lanes even in ordinary seasons. But the potency of such measures when the health of the people is undermined and disease rages, prompted by low physique, is still greater. The very confidence which the improved atmosphere and the air disinfected and perfumed with a free burning of sulphur incense, sandalwood, &c., (while the dirt and malodours are swept away) inspires among the meanest of our fellow-creatures, is the first right step towards eradicating an epidemic both in its early and subsequent stages. This is the outer indispensable purgation, while a thorough antiseptic opening medicine is the inner one, accompanied by the administration of well-tried specifics, directly acting on the disease itself. All these sister-remedies should be promptly administered with a completeness and rapidity which ought to be electric in its effect. I would not delay any of these measures, whether the disease is or is not proved contagious or infectious. In hitting the maximum probable danger our action partakes of the thorough, which is always safe and expedient.

Among the several able contributions, medical and otherwise, which I have read in the *Bombay Gazette*, I cannot too much commend the paper of Dr. Waters read at the meeting of the Medical Union. It is remarkably free of a mere warring craze and hair-splitting theories and traces of sanitary fanaticism or idiotcy. As a practical worker, however, having 35 years' close Municipal experience in all its phases, I would not lay the paternity of the bubonic disorder on any one mal-element, or affiliate it with mere academic effloresecence. I would mass the work of all evil things and effluvia, of which the Mandvie Zillah must, indeed, have been full. The granaries themselves must have been a magazine charged with suppressed odours and vapours of a malignant type. The base miasma of crammed and filthy quarters of an Indian town is only a pent-up gunpowder magazine to which an altered climatic condition, whether local or imported, provides an igniting match. So the sanitarian has to set free his whirl-wind of resources all round. And this, Mr. Snow, Dr. Weir, and his able adjutants are doing, while yourself and the local press, with a prescience, the urgency of which cannot be overrated, have goaded on their efforts even to the point of a "scare" accusation. The very imperfection of our efforts and our provision may discount any such accusation, although I have calculating sympathies for both the opposed factions.

However, with the heavy work which the Bombay nightmare and other close business topics have brought on, I cannot here expect to do justice to this grave problem. I would, therefore, offer only one practical suggestion that, beyond clearing out gully spaces between houses for the reception of free light and air, wherever possible, the upper roof of such houses as are packed amidst closely studded habitations, should be supplied with horizontal and vertical ventilating structures; and the last could even be pierced down to the lower floors. I need not here explain the details of these ventilators, models of which I shall be glad to furnish when wanted. This reform in Bombay houses, which I respectfully propose to enforce by law against those who fatten upon the yield of their property, which periodically sicken and kill so many of their inmates, if carried out with vigour and promptitude, will extinguish one of the direct evils under which Bombay has been meekly suffering for half-a century. The opening out of large expanses, where several streets meet, and the free allotment of your shores on the marginal foot of such places, as the Malabar Hill, as reclamation and building sites, are some of the secondary measures, which I may also here suggest for what they may be worth.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDESHIR.

P. S.—I trust now that bacilli has been discovered in the patients suffering from the malady, no efforts will be wanting in finding out some true antivenine which will be a sure eradicator of the bubonic plague. Since I first offered (in 1892) an exposition of like remedial agents in cases of cholera and serpent poison, this method has been followed in respect of several diseases, though coldwater was thrown on the production in some quarters. I am sure this plague-bacilli may be killed as swiftly as it attacks a patient.

Baroda, Oct. 13. D. A.

CALCUTTA AND THE "PLAGUE."

A MUCH VEXED QUESTION.

The *Englishman* of Thursday says :—Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the case at Howrah is really one of the Plauge or not, and colour has been lent to this suggestion by the removal of Cotta from the Isolation Hospital at the instance of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. There is, however, a phase of the controversy which has not, in our view, received the attention it deserves. This is that while the medical gentlemen who examined the patient on Sunday and Monday may not have detected the Plague bacillus it by no means follows that it was not present on Thursday night when the blood was examined by the Health Officer of Calcutta, the Civil Surgeon of Howrah, and Dr. Cobb. In Hongkong Yersin only found the bacillus in eighty-three per cent. of cases. Too much stress, again, ought not to be laid on the fact that the cases hitherto brought to light are of a mild kind. The disease may apparently flicker out here in a few weeks without adding a single item to the percentage of mortality. Unless vigorous measures are taken to thoroughly cleanse the city it may, however, revive in a more virulent form next spring, when, if it takes the city by surprise, the results may be more easily imagined than described.

WEDNESDAY'S BULLETIN.

Despite the opinion expressed in certain quarters that there is no plague in Calcutta the Health Officer is satisfied beyond the shadow of a doubt that he and his colleagues who examined the blood of the patients and signed the certificates, are absolutely right. Interviewed yesterday morning on the subject, Dr. Simpson said, "There can hardly be much doubt that people were more scared than they ought to have been, and I am very glad of this reaction. It is a very good thing. There is no doubt that I have found the bacillus and here it is for any one who cares to see it." There have been no fresh cases.

DR. WALSH'S OPINION.

The condition of the man Cotta, who is at present located in a separate ward of the Howrah General Hospital, continues favourable. He is free from fever Dr. Walsh, who has assumed charge of his appointment as Civil Surgeon and Health Officer, states that it is not definitely known as yet whether Cotta's complaint amounts to plague or not. At any rate Dr. Walsh says that every precaution is being taken to guard against the disease assuming any serious proportions, and there is no immediate cause for anxiety or alarm. Mr. Turnbull, a Supervisor of the P. W. Department, has arrived in Howrah to assist Dr. Walsh in his duties.

DR. DUTT, INERVIEWED.

Dr. Dutt, Assistant Health Officer of Calcutta who was deputed by the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners to investigate the cause of the plague in Bombay shortly after its outbreak in that city, returned to Calcutta on Thursday having been recalled by wire by Dr. Simpson on the appearance of plague cases here. A representative of the *Englishman* called upon him at the Health Office.

Dr. Dutt, though completely recovered, has been very much reduced by the fever he contracted in Bombay. He welcomed our Reporter, and said he desired to flatly contradict a statement which appeared in an Allahabad contemporary to the effect that his father and brother had wired to him urging him not to risk his life by continuing longer in the midst of the plague, and that he had yielded to the anxious solicitation of his relatives and had intimated to Dr. Simpson that he would return at once. There was absolutely no truth in this beyond the fact that his people were anxious when they read of his illness in the newspapers (for he had not written to them at all about it) and had telegraphed to him asking how he was. They never urged him to return, nor would he, even if they had, ever have dreamt of doing so until recalled by the Health Officer. As a matter of fact Dr. Simpson sent him an urgent message on Sunday to return as soon as he could, as the plague had appeared here, but he was unable to start until the following day, after attending a meeting of medical practitioners at which he exhibited some of his specimens.

Referring to his work in Bombay he gratefully acknowledged the material help he had received from several medical gentlemen there, including Drs. Weir, McCabe-Dallas, and Waters, all three of whom also very kindly attended him during his illness. Up to Monday last, when he left Bombay, there were 330 casses with 220 deaths, or a mortality of about 66 per cent.

"You said you did not find the plague bacilli at first. Did you find it afterwards?"

"Yes. At first I was very suspicious but could not say for certain that it was the plague bacillus, and, therefore, I was unwilling to say anything definite. I am absolutely certain now that it was the plague bacillus that I found. I obtained samples at *post mortem* examinations and cultivated them in nutrient media and isolated them and got pure cultures of the bacilli. My suspicions were confirmed by the result of *post mortem* examination. One has to be very careful, you know, Dr. Haffkine has not, so far as I know, given the result of his observations as yet. Yes, I have found the bicalli, and I have brought specimens from the liver, the kidney, the glands, the serum, etc., and if any one wants to come and see them he can do so, if Dr. Simpson permits. Here they are. would you like to see some? No. Very well."

What has been your experience as to the nature of the disease—what is your opinion? Is it endemic or epidemic?"

"It is not epidemic, I believe. The disease has been almost altogether confined to one or two districts in Bombay. It does not spread like some epidemic diseases. In the generality of cases, those cases which occurred in other parts of the town were transferred, and when an attack occurred in new localities it nearly always died out, and when it did cases were reported from there. It was pretty clear to my mind that the people who were attacked in other localities than those where the plague was raging were people who had visited the infected parts and contracted the disease there.

If you subdivided a town into sanitary circles and in one of them was the plague, would you call it an epidemic disease because it appeared in a street or two off in the next subdivision? This is a very difficult question and I cannot answer it."

"Have you formed any opinion as to the causation of the disease?"

"To my knowledge that point has not yet been settled. There is no evidence as yet to show in which house the disease first broke out. This point as to the causation of the disease was considered by the meeting of medical practitioners that I attended before leaving Bombay. It has not yet been settled. There is also, as you know, a separate Commission of Bacteriologists appointed by the Government to enquire into the matter. What do I think of the fact that the outbreak here has not been preceded by an unusual mortality among rats? Well that seems to show that the plague has not originated here. The cases that have occurred must have been imported from Bombay. The conditions in Calcutta are not such that there should be unusual mortality among rodents. At Bombay pigeons died in very large numbers, and also poultry of all kinds. Such vigorous measures have been adopted in Bombay that the plague is fast dying out. It is my opinion that in another week, or say a fortnight, to err on the safe side, it will have completely disappeared. They did their cleansing work in a thourough manner. I have seen many very big five-storied houses, or chawls as they are called there, thoroughly cleansed, white-washed and disinfected, from floor to ceiling every day."

"How do the two towns, Calcutta and Bombay, compare in regard to sanitation?"

"Well, I would rather not say anything on that point."

Being pressed, Dr. Dutt admitted that Bombay was far and a way ahead of Calcutta in this respect, and that there they had no such plague spots as the Calcutta busts. But in the matter of overcrowding and in the filthiness of the drains Bombay was much worse than Calcutta. Where could one find here a single house with over a thousand people living in it? In Bombay there were many such, all four or five stories high, but badly lighted and badly ventilated, each a sort of village in itself. Their drains too were in a disgraceful condition.

Asked if he had heard the reports published of the state of the Burra Bazaar ward, and whether there were many dwelling houses in Bombay from which from fifty to eighty carts of filth had had to be removed, Dr. Dutt said that he had not heard of any house in Bombay being in such a condition, but he had not much doubt things were in pretty much the same condition at Bombay before the outbreak and the cleansing operations commenced there. The additional staff employed in Bombay to carry on the cleansing work was a very much larger one than had been sanctioned at Calcutta where the work was done without proper organisation. In Bombay the Conservancy department was, as here, under the Health Officer, but the Bombay Health Officer had an assistant on a salary of Rs. 900 a month whose duty it was to look after the conservancy work alone. He was not a qualified medical man. Dr. Dutt thought the Health Officer of Calcutta should also have such an assistant in the Conservancy department, and it should be his duty to see that the city was kept clean. The measures that are being adopted now spasmodically, because of the plague scare, ought to be continued throughout the year, and if this were done the mortality of the city from all causes would fall considerably.

"Have you heard that doubt has been expressed in certain quarters as to the cases reported being cases of plague?"

"I have. But," added Dr. Dutt, "I do not think it at all likely that our Health Officer is mistaken. He knows the bacillus very well, and I also sent him specimens from Bombay. Oh no, I fear he is quite right."

"Have you heard that there is a string of interesting questions to be put at the special meeting of the Commissioners on Thursday? One of the questions is: 'What experience has Dr. Simpson of the bubonic plague?' or something to that effect."

Dr. Dutt, after enjoying a hearty laugh, said, "How many doctors are there in this city, including the gentleman appointed on the Board, who have personal acquaintance with the plague? Few, if any."

"You have, though."

"Well, yes, I have some personal knowledge of the disease. You will perhaps be astonished to learn that even in Bombay very few medical practitioners had an opportunity of looking at the bacillus except those who came to me. At the meeting I attended on the eve of my departure from Bombay I was asked to exhibit my specimens, and then for the first time many of those present saw it."

"Is there any mode of treatment which is efficacious in plague cases?"

"I was disappointed as to some of the so called cures. The remedies produced such different results in different cases that I should not like to give any positive opinion. Still, as practitioners here might be called upon at any time to treat plague patients it might help them and prevent hesitation and doubt if I stated that good results have been obatined from injection of iodine and guicol, and hypodermic injection of quinine. Dr. McCabe-Dallas has tried permanganate of potass, in grain doses and he told me that this mode of treatment seemed hopeful. The permanganate of potass is injected twice or thrice daily into the gland which seems to be the focus of infection. I think this mode of treatment is likely to nip the disease in the bud."

TWO FRESH SUSPICIOUS CASES.

Two fresh cases of suspected plague have been reported to the Calcutta Health Officer, one from the General Hospital and the other from the Burtollah Section of the town. A Native residing at No. 13 Burtollah Street was found to be suffering from glandular swelling and fever. A medical inspector has taken a sample of the man's blood for analysis. The investigation made in the case of a coolie at Bridge Budge, said to be suffering with the plague, showed that the man was sufferiug from ordinary fever. The Health Officer himself undertook the examination of the General Hospital case. The result is not yet known.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, 19th October.

3-30 p.m.—220 yds. Flat Race for Native soldiers, (3 heats.)
3-35 p.m.—Throwing the Crick et Ball.
3-45 p.m.—100 yds. Flat Race, schoolboys under 14 2 heats.)
3-50 p.m.—150 yds. Handicap (members only)
4-0 p.m.—High Jump.
4-10 p.m.—100 yds. Flat Race for British soldiers and sailors (heats).
4-20 p.m.—100 yds. Flat Race (Gymkhana Challenge Cup).
4-30 p.m.—220 yds. Flat Race schoolboys over 14 (2 heats).
4-35 p.m.—Tug of War (heats)
4-50 p.m.—Half mile Flat Race.
4-55 p.m.—One mile Bicycle Handicap (members only, who have never won a race).
5-5 p.m.—Quarter mile Flat Race for British soldiers and sailors.
5-15 p.m.—120 yards Hurdle Race.
5-20 p.m.—Half mile Steeplechase Handicap for Football playing members. ("The Buffs Challenge Cup.").
5-30 p.m.—Half mile Steeplechase for Native soldiers (Heats)
5-40 p.m.—One mile Bicycle Race, all comers, (amateurs).
5-45 p.m.—Tug-of-War (Semi-final.)

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, 19th October.

3-45 p.m.—Putting the shot.
4-0 p.m.—220 yds. Flat Race, schoolboys over 14. (final,)
4-5 p.m.—100 yds. Flat Race for soldiers and sailors (final.)
4-10 p.m.—Wide Jump.
4-15 p.m.—100 yds. Flat Race schoolboys under 14 (final.)
4-20 p.m.—220 yds. Flat Race Handicap.
4-25 p.m.—220 yds. Flat Race for Native soldiers (final).
4-30 p.m.—220 yds. Flat Race Handicap for Bo. Volunteers.
4-40 p.m.—Quarter of mile Flat Race.
4-45 p.m.—Half mile Flat Race for soldiers and sailors.
4-55 p.m.—One mile Bicycle Race for Europeans.
5-5 p.m.—Half mile steeplechase.
5-15 p.m.—Half mile for Native soldiers (final)
5-25 p.m.—Tug-of-War (final).
5-40 p.m.—120 yds. Veterans' Race.

Competitors are particularly requested to be punctual.

HANDICAP FOR PONY RACE.

The following is the handicap for the pony and galloway scurry, which will be run in two heats owing to the large number of entries :—

HEAT NO. 1.

Owner.	Pony.	Rider.	H'dicap.
Mr Talbot	Cheesi	Owner	Scratch
Mr Wallace	Purple Heather	Mr F O Ellison	5 yds
Mr Fischer	Hawkmoth	Owner	5 ,,
Mr Sassoon	Nujran	Mr L S Hudson	15 ,,
Mr John	Forrester	Mr V E Booth	20 ,,
Mr Symes	Macassar	Owner	25 ,,
Mr Burrard	Chanter	Owner	25 ,,
Mr Stephens	Merbhani	Mr C Gray	35 ,,
Mr Cowasjee	Lamir	Owner	35 ,,
Mr Townsend	Boomerang	Owner	45 ,,
Mr Steel	Arabi Pasha	Mr G Brooks	55 ,,

HEAT NO. 2.

Mr Townsend	Sanam	Mr John	Scratch
Mr Sasson	Neptune	Owner	5 yds
Mr Steel	Sydney	Mr Kinahan	10 ,,
Mr Lowndes	Blue Morn	Owner	15 ,,
Mr Fischer	Pusmooh	Mr Hicks	20 ,,
Mr Carpenter	Belle Mahone	Owner	20 ,,
Capt Weldon	Castanet	Owner	25 ,,
Mr Montmorency	Tarefi	Owner	30 ,,
Mr Hardie	Dunster	Owner	35 ,,
Mr Talbot	Noor Mahal	Mr Webster	40 ,,
Mr Shuckbrugh	Tommy	Dr Bernard	45 ,,

These heats will be run off at 4 p.m., on Wednesday next, and the first five ponies of each heat will be required to start in the final heat on Thursday.

Owners are reminded that the riders of the placed ponies will be required to weigh in 10 stone 7 lbs. or over.

A selling lottery will be held at the Gymkhana, on Tuesday evening, at six, on the Race. Tickets, Rs. 3 each.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—1 hogshead wine, Pestonjee Manockjee.
Clan Murray s—55 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co; 6 cases confectionary, S Nuzerally; 176 cases whisky, 51 cases rum, and 25 cases gingerwine, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Persia s—1 cask whisky, James Connell.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bullionist s—60 cases stout, Latham and Co.
Branksome Hall s—6 cases silvered plate glass, Hassanally Mahomedally.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive s—10 cases claret, and 5 cases burgundy, A M Sodder.
Carthage s—189 cases oilmenstores, &c, Essoofally Rassooljee; 10 cases confectionary, Morinas and Co;

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE PROSPECTS OF FAMINE.

hursday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative il Mr. Woodburn made the following state-

iew of the fact that this year's monsoon has prematurely the Government of India have n communication with the Local Governments ing the probability of the approaching distress. stamo crop inspections are only just over, and ailed forecast can be prepared till the end of nth, but the Governor-General has thought it nat the public should be informed without delay general aspect of affairs so far as it can be ed from the information at present available. ly speaking, it may be said that if no ails in time for the sowing of the spring severe distress may not improbably be most of the Oudh Districts, in those parts ra and Allahabad divisions which are not ted by irrigation, in parts of Benares and hpur and Rohilkhand Divisions, in a great part Cis-Sutlej portion of the Punjab, and in the lying immediately north-west of Lahore. In ntral Provinces prospects are less discourag- ut it is apprehended that in the absence of r rain relief may be required in Saugor, Jubbul- Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad, in the four u districts and in part of Raipur. In two ts of Upper Burma also distress is apprehend-d an early fall of rain brings relief, while the f the crops in parts of the Bombay Presidency s as to cause anxiety. Even where the local have not failed, the high prices which already I may, if they continue to rise, render necessary e cases measures for the assistance and relief poorer classes. It will be seen that the portion ia over which the possibility of severe scarcity is pprehended corresponds closely with the famine 1877-78. But during the twenty years that have d since then, much has been done to strengthen nds of Government in combating distress. Sinc- he mileage of completed perennial canals has sed in the Punjab from 500 to 1,850 for main els and from 1,650 to 8,500 for distributaries, the irrigating capacity of all canals has risen 1½ to 3½ millions of acres and will reach 4 ns within the next six months. In the North- Provinces the length of main channels has sed from 650 to 1,400 and of distributaries from o 6,900 miles; while the irrigating capacity has rom 1½ to 2 millions of acres. There are now 0 millions of acres irrigated from various sour- the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Punjab the total irrigated area has since 1877 from 5 to 7½ millions of acres. During me intervals, the open miles of rail have sed from 505 to 1,143 in the Central Provinces; 18 to 2,296 in the Punjab; and from 1,337 to n the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; or from 2,460 to 6,234 miles, while the cost of car- y rail has been greatly reduced. The famine -78 in the north had been immediately preced- one of intensity in the south of the country had depleted food stocks throughout India— ment of difficulty which is now happily absent. l apart from the supply of grain, which will the distressed districts from other and more ed parts of India, we find on the present occa- at for the first time in the history of Indian s our resources are about to be supplemented pplies from abroad, as indeed the Famine ission foretold would be the case, India receiv- her need as she gives in her abundance. understood that wheat has already been im- into India from California and that further es may be expected from the same source: been calculated that at the present prices rnian wheat can be landed at Calcutta at 10 seers per rupee, which would represent a 8 seers at Allahabad. The surplus supplies which we are thus about to draw are enormous. ngle year within the last few years the United (in which California is included) have exported ch as 18 crores, Agentina 3½ crores, and Canada es, or in all 24 crores of maunds of wheat, an on to which Russia and the Balkan States xported 13 and Australia 13½ crores more. If, ms probable, a steady supply from abroad into India, it is impossible that prices should pproach such rates as have ruled in previous s, when even coarse rice has been known to 5 seers per rupee. The Famine Commission ted that under the most unfavourable circum- that need be apprehended, and providing for n almost double the scale of 1877-78, the great- mber that was ever likely to be in receipt of rom Government in any one famine, would be ions of people for an average period of one r whose support about one crore of maunds of vould suffice. The Government of India and cal Governments concerned are alike alive to sibility of scarcity on a considerable scale and mportance of making timely preparation to . The Supreme Government have recently in- l to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces e Punjab certain conditions upon which they pared to sanction the immediate commence- of earthwork in connection with railways the necessity arise, and have made preparations rapid completion of surveys where these are ady complete. The Local Governments are ing canal projects and lists of minor public which can be utilised for the purposes of relief e districts in which distress is apprehended. chs of rupees have just been added to the large grant at the disposal of the Govern- f the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, to be spent ances for the construction of temporary wells can in many parts of the country be dug with exp dition and at small expense Meanwhile lief works and poor houses have already been wherever they seemed to be required. It is rtunately certain, unless good rain comes very , that the scarcity in the coming winter will ead over a wide area of Upper India, but measures have already been concerted for work and relief wherever necessary, and there cumstances on the present occasion which e may confidently hope, prevent the distress eaching the proportions attained in 1877. preme Government have recently indicated Government of the N. W. P. and the Pun- at there are nine schemes of railway ection, where the line of alignment is dy certain, upon which they are prepared to n an immediate commencement by the Local ments of earthworks as relief works should essity arise, quite apart from any considera- the final completion of the railway, and have preparations for the rapid completion of the s where these are not already completed.

THE VICEROY'S STATEMENT.

Viceroy said:—"The statemen of the hon'ble r will, I hope, be an assurance, if an assurance ded that the Government are fully alive to esponsibilities in a matter so serious as any ming of the approach of famine. Famine, is the result of a sudden failure of our ac- ed rainfall is a foe the approach of which no ment can foretell, and no prescience can fher avert. At the same time it is a foe which faced and over by prudence and fore-sight. s a case in which the Government is flighting 's battle, and that is the spirit which has ted the hon'ble member's statement, which forth for the information of all frankly and it reserve both the apprehensions we entertain e reasons for our confident hope that the diffi- will be surmounted. I desire to endorse what n'ble member has said, and to add one more for the hope which I share with him. He has d out the great advantages of our position as sted with that of the Government in 1877-78, ough we have been so fortunate as to escape arly 20 years from the severer form of distress, all not, if we have now to face it, enter the it wholly unready or untried. In the first place ve at hand the results of former experience in carefully thought out and elaborated when the sities were still fresh in the minds of men, but s the approach of an enemy is often heralded irmishing at out-posts, and our skirmish with e this summer was sharp and decisive. distress which prevailed in the North-West nces this summer assumed dimensions h in other times would infallibly have had trous consequences, but the Government of the -West Provinces unaided, and without any ation of business, provided for a population so that the numbers on relief works for a consi- ble time exceeded 300,000 in so complete ner that I think their achievement has never ined the applause it merited simply because so realise what had been done. This great work rendered possible by the very circumstances h, as the hon'ble member has said, have so much ngthened the hands of Government since 1877, especially by the increased means of communi- n. It is to be remembered that in our reliance ur reliance on our improved means of com ication we are enunciating no new opinion. was an opinion deliberately formed with experience of the great famine of 1877 fresh them by the Government of Lord Lytton, laid it down in most precise terms, in an increase of the railways and canals, but cially of the railways, lay the only means open he Government of meeting the attacks of ne on more favourable conditions. I draw ition to it now both because I am desirous not t this my first opportunity pass of alluding icly to what Sir Anthony Mac-Donnell and his rs have done, but because it cannot be denied what they have done can be done again and larger scale if necessary. It is upon the l Governments that whatever happens we rely to carry out the measures that may become ssary, and knowing as we do that we can look Governments of the Punjab and the Central inces with the same confidence that the North- Government have taught us to expect, we am fied, I think, in our belief that the work will be , and will be done well. And as to the share e Government of India, it is not for us ourselves ter into the arena and take charge of operations. should hamper the proper authorities and not them. Our duty is to devise means for helping [cont]

of the whole circumstances available to us and to supply the sinews of war where required. The hon'ble member has stated how we are already doing all we can in this direction, and I am certain that the North-West Provinces Government, from their recent experience, will bear me out, if I engage on the part of the Government of India that if this is our share of the work it will be done ungrudgingly and without hesitation. One word I should like to add as to non-official co-operation. I have seen with much satisfaction that in Delhi, and I think elsewhere those who possess the means have taken steps to combine for the alleviation of the distress of their poorer neighbours. I shall not be suspected of any desire of shirking official responsibility if I welcome most cordially efforts of this kind. In this country the Government must undertake the relief of the people as a whole, and the rules under which it works have been framed so as to reach the really necessitous, both the able-bodied poor and those unable to share in the ordinary forms of active employment by reason of infirmities of body, of sex, or even of social custom. But still here, as in every country, private benevolence has a long arm, which can reach further than the official one, and I rejoice to think that if need be it will be outstretched on this occasion. It will be an example of the neighbourly kindness for which the people of India are distinguished. If therefore the worst comes to the worst I hope we shall have no difficulty in bringing every influence to bear in the common cause. If I may speak from my own feeling in the matter there is not a man who would not strain his utmost to prevent the loss of a single life, but just because I feel this so strongly I also feel that at this present moment our first duty is to keep cool and no to excite unnecessary fears. The Government I must repeat have fearlessly, and frankly taken the public into their confidence, and I hope this confidence will be reciprocated and all who have a share in controlling public opinion, or in distributing information, will avoid exaggeration and rather lead people to believe that everything that can be done will be done both to warn and relieve them."

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

GOCULDAS CULLIANJI COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LD.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the registered office, No. 43, Victoria Bunder Road, Lower Colaba, Mr. Motichund Dewchund presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read and adopted:—

In placing before you the annual report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1896, your directors have the pleasure in saying that their efforts to carry on the company's business have met with a fair amount of success. The result of the whole years's working including the last half-year's balance shows a profit of Rs. 14,589-5-4 notwithstanding the loss inflicted on the company by its late agents, the withdrawal of their business (which was expected to be very large and paying) in consequence of their failure, the heavy legal expenses which the company had to undergo, and the difficulties which your directors had to contend with in placing the company's status and business on a surer and proper footing; and the company is now a fair way of business. Having regard to the sense of the last general meeting held on the 27th day of July, 1895, your directors dismissed Messrs. Goculdas Cullianji and Company from their office of secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company on the 31st day of October, 1895, and you will be asked to confirm their dismissal. In consequence of the dismissal of the agents the duty of carrying on and managing the affairs of the company, which in the ordinary course were left to the agents, devolved on the directors, and your directors had to ask two of themselves, viz., Messrs. Motichand Dewchand and Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar to form themselves into a committee of management, and to manage and carry on the whole business of the company, until some other satisfactory arrangement could be made; and they kindly consented to do so at great personal trouble and inconvenience, and also brought their influence to bear upon several merchants who have since become the constituents of the company simply by their exertions. Your directors think that a reasonable compensation should be paid to these gentlemen for the trouble already taken by them, and some provision should be made for the future in the same direction. Your directors think that the sum of Rs. 450 to each would be a fair honorarium for their past year's trouble. They also suggest that for future the present arrangement be continued, and that a monthly remuneration of Rs. 100, and an office allowance of Rs. 150 be paid to them for their managing the company's affairs. The company has exerised its lien upon the shares held by the respective members of the late agents' firm in the company, and your directors have resolved to take the sale proceeds of such shares towards satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 5,315-4-0 still due from them, and you will be asked to confirm the directors' action in this direction. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 14,589-5-4 including the amount brought forward from the last half-year's account. Out of this your directors have carried Rs. 2,000 to the reserve fund account, and Rs. 3,215-4-0 to the bad debt account, and propose to distribute the balance of Rs. 9,374-1-4 as follows:—To pay a dividend of Rs. 8 per share which will absorb Rs. 8,000; to pay Rs. 900 to the managing directors as above suggested; To pay Rs. 250 as bonus to the company's employes: and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 224-1-4 to the next year's account. The company's building, machinery, &c., have been insured for Rs. 75,000.

Mr. Hemraj Ramji having tendered his resignation, Mr. Sundardas Pitamba has been appointed a director in his stead, whose appointment you will have to confirm. Mr. Devji Ramji retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor and fix his remuneration.

Resolutions in conformity with the recommendations made in the director's report were carried, with the exception that Messrs. Motichund Dewchund and Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar expressed their desire to forego the honorarium recommended to be given to them in the directors' report, and that Messrs. Mafatlal Vanmalidas and Megji Toolsedass were elected director's in the room of Messrs. Soonderdas Pitamber and Dewji Ramji, who retired by rotation. Mr. Pallonji Framji Mehta was appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 100. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MORARJI GOCULDAS S. & W. COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the company's mill premises, Sopari Baugh Road, Parel, Mr. Harkisondas Narodumdas, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit to you their twenty-fifth report on the operations of the company, together with the audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1896. The net profits amount to Rs. 3,20,983-1-10, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 7,074-3-0 brought forward from last year's accounts. This result your directors trust will be considered satisfactory. From the aforesaid sum of Rs. 3,20,983-1-10 your directors set apart Rs. 65,000 on account of depreciation of machinery, and have paid an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 75 per share for the half-year ended 31st December last, which absorbed the sum of Rs. 90,250. This leaves an available balance of Rs. 1,75,733-1-10, from which, after setting aside Rs. 85,951-4-3 as under, your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 75 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last which will absorb Rs. 86,250 and propose to carry forward Rs. 3,531-13-7 to next year's account:—I. (a) Amount set aside for replacement or renewal of machinery account, Rs. 20,000; (b) for new boilers account, Rs. 10,222-3-1; (c) for installation automatic sprinklers account, Rs. 28,449-1-11; (d) for new latrines account Rs. 250-15-6; (e) for finishing plant account, Rs. 1,028-15-9; (f) for reserved dividend fund account, Rs. 10,000; (g) for Fire Insurance fund account, Rs. 5,000; (h) for bonus account, Rs. 5,000; —Rs. 85,951-4-3. II. Dividend at Rs. 75 per share, (raising the total dividend for the year to Rs. 150 per share, or 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital), 86,250; —Rs. 1,72,201-4-3. III. Balance to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 3,531-13-7, total Rs. 1,75,733-1-10. The directors beg to inform you that the machinery which was reported to you last year as having been ordered, arrived some months ago and is being worked. The gearing has also arrived and is being erected, when the new looms will also be started for work. The directors may also mention for your information that an installation of electric light has also been fixed in the mill, so that work with such light may be carried on when necessary. Some further fire-appliances suggested by the Underwriters have been ordered and will be put in their position when received. Additional 255 Sprinklers for the new buildings have also come to hand and will be installed in due course. The two new Beeleys boilers are now working and giving every satisfaction. Your mill premises, together with the machinery and ordinary contents, stand insured at Rs. 22,99,000. In accordance with Clause 87 of the Articles of Association, two of your director, Messrs. Naoroji Pestonji Cama and Ghordhandas Khatao Mucconjee, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

Resolutions embodied in the report having been passed, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

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INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. TIL CROP.

THE second forecast of the Til crop for 1896 is as follows:—

Since the first forecast was issued on 17th August last rainfall has been extremely deficient, being scanty towards the close of that month and practically nil in September. The continued break in the rains has done serious damage to the crop, which is withering in places, where irrigation is not possible. The condition of the crop, however, continues to be comparatively good in districts in which it is chiefly sown alone. The total area under Til has been estimated by the Zamindars at 15 per cent. less than the normal area. If 100 is taken to denote the condition of a full average crop, the average condition of the present crop is reported as follows:—

Divisions.	Average condition
Meerut	70
Agra	40
Rohilkhand	65
Allahabad—	
Doab	40
Bundelkhand	70
Benares	40
Goralchpur	50
Oudh	50

This relates to condition up to the 5th October.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The following is the preliminary memorandum on the late cotton crop of Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind and second memorandum on the early crop, of the Deccan for the season of 1896-97, (Estimates generally up to 1st October.):—

A.—Late Districts (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind).

Gujarat.—Reported area 635,000 acres, up to average. Increase in Ahmedabad; decrease elsewhere. No report from Vagra with an average of 40,000 acres. Excessive rain and floods injured early sown crop especially in south where it had to be ploughed up and replaced by other crops. For late sowings rain deficient. Crop at present in good condition in south but middling in north. Rain needed throughout, particularly in north for withering crops.

Gujarat States.—Reported area 2,537,000 acres or 51 per cent. over average. The large increase only apparent and due to receipt of complete in formation from all States. Sowing rain favourable in Kathiawar; excessive in parts of Baroda. Crop good in Kathiawar; fair elsewhere. Rain wanted everywhere.

Karnatak.—Area 263,000 acres or only 48 per cent. of average. Sowings unfinished; and information incomplete. Sowings rain very deficient. In Belgaum crop in light land withering; good elsewhere. In Bijapur less than one-twelfth of average is sown, and crop fast withering for want of rain. In Dharwar prospects improved by recent rain; last year's area will probably be reached. Sown crop good. More rain needed everywhere.

Karnatak States.—Area 132,000 acres. Sowings delayed by want of rain and still incomplete. Crop withering in places; elsewhere fair. Rain wanted.

Sind.—Area 107,000 acres; 16 per cent. above average. Increase chiefly in Hyderabad where inundation early and durable. Crop good in Hyderabad; fair elsewhere.

B.—Early Districts (Deccan).

The appended statement shows the corrected area figures for the different districts and States of the Deccan. The acreage reported in the preliminary forecast has been considerably modified by additional information subsequently received. The total area under cotton is returned at 10 2-3 lakhs acres or 1·2 per cent. above last year but 11·6 per cent. below the average of the preceding 5 years. Season this year has been very unfavourable owing to absence of rain since the middle of August; and unless it rains in a few days very poor outturn is expected.

Khandesh.—946,000 acres or 2·3 per cent. above last year but 12 per cent. below average of the preceding 5 years. Sowing rain was timely and sufficient. But July rain proved excessive and damaged the crop. In places it was washed away by heavy floods and in places the rotten crop had to be ploughed up to make room for some other crop. Rain continued during the 1st fortnight of August and did further injury to the crop. The break that has followed since has been most trying to the crop, which is withering everywhere. If it does not rain in a few days, the crop will probably fail.

Nasik.—44,000 acres; 31 per cent. above last year but 11·5 per cent. below the average of the preceding 5 years. Season similar to that in Khandesh to which the cotton growing talukas of this district adjoin. Crop damaged by floods ploughed up in Malegaon. Absence of rain since the middle of August is withering the crop and its condition is not promising.

Ahmednagar.—63,000 acres; 15 per cent. below last year but 11·6 per cent. above average of the preceding 5 years. Decrease due to insufficient sowing rain. In July rain was sufficient, but the break that followed since the middle of August has proved most injurious to the crop which is withering everywhere. Prospects bad. Among other districts, in Poona the cotton area has slightly risen above last year owing to favourable sowing rain. In Sholapur and Satara owing to want of seasonable, sowing rain the area has gone down to 1,760 and 4,200 acres respectively. The condition of the crop is middling in Poona and Satara but decidedly unfavourable in Sholapur where it has almost withered for want of rain.

Native States.—With 4,600 acres fare no better than the neighbouring British districts.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 17TH OF OCTOBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Preassure has increased briskly at Calicut, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is slightly irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum 5° in excess at Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Deesa, and the lowest 55° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Madras, and the skies are cloudy at Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Masulipatam, and a few drops at Cochin, Madras and Colombo. Humidity and cloud proportion are boath increasing and conditions are favourable for local rain in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In the Bombay Presidency the weather will become rather cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SATURDAY: Pressure has increased at most stations and the high pressure area over North West and Central India as well as that over Tenasserim have become better defined, while on the contrary the low pressure areas off the Madras coast and off the West coast have become less defined. The barometer reads everywhere above average. South easterly winds continue over Burma. North-west winds prevail down the Gangetic Plain and into South-west Bengal. Northerly to north east winds prevail on Madras coast; East winds West Coast and variable winds elsewhere. Force is light in most places and calms are numerous. Showers have again been received in greater part of Burma the heaviest being one and a-half inch at Akyab and three and half inches at Kendat. Light showers have also been received at some Madras stations, the heaviest being 0·80 inch at Nellore, elsewhere the weather is very fine and the mean temperature excessive, except in Burma the North-East India and the Indus Valley. The hottest area is Central India, Berar and Khandesh.

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In Half-size Bottles,
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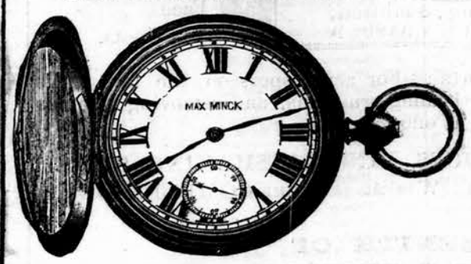
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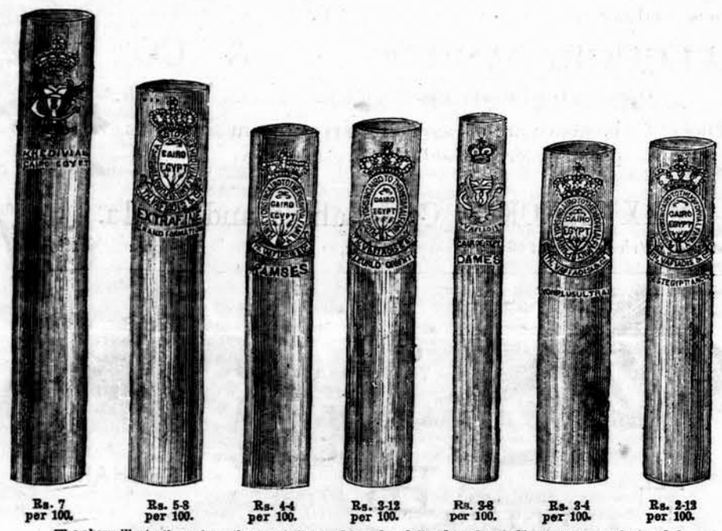

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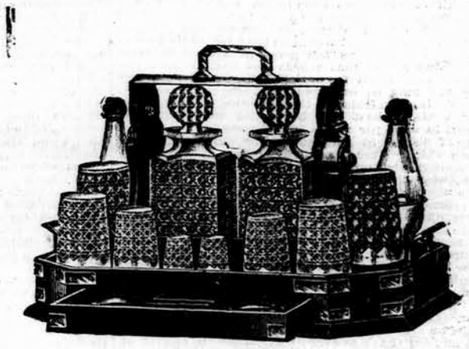

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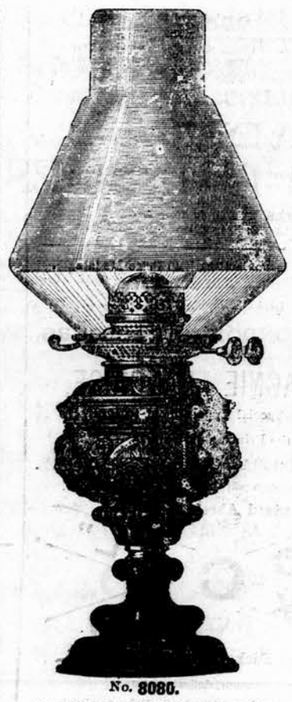

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